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Providence Defies Strike As Police Escort Trucks; New Tientsin Blockade

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 1, 1939

Providence Routs Municipal Strike Pickets

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Twenty-three trucks, manned by 66 men, were rolling over Providence streets today collecting garbage which remained in yards since Thursday as the result of a strike of 217 municipal drivers. Each truck was escorted by a police cruising car in which were two patrolmen.

The City has refused to recognize the strike and says the men who left their jobs will not be rehired. Police have refused to allow pickets on or near City property.

Union officials say the real test will come Monday night when municipal trucks are called out to clear the streets of debris strewn over the City by the night-before-the-Fourth celebration.

Japan Tightens Ring Around Tientsin

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—The Japanese military today tightened restrictions on the blockaded British concession amid growing doubts that the Tokyo negotiations could achieve a settlement.

Domei (Japanese news agency) said that "regardless of the outcome of Tokyo parleys military authorities are determined to intensify searching and questioning." New regulations for enforcing the blockade included a reduction in hours in which traffic might pass the barriers and the closing of several entrances to the British concession, including the international bridge connecting British, French and Japanese areas.

S. W. O. C. Plans New Drive Against 'Little Steel'

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Third anniversary of the unionization campaign by the Congress of Industrial Organization's Steel Workers Organizing Committee today brought an announcement of plans for another drive in the "Little Steel" mills where strikes and disorders flared two years ago.

Philip Murray, already claiming agreements with 595 steel manufacturing, fabricating, and processing firms representing about 75 per cent of the industry, said the new drive probably would be mapped at a conference of regional directors opening July 24 at Chicago. Despite strikes in 1937, S. W. O. C. failed to win labor contracts from four "little steel" companies—Bethlehem, Inland, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Republic.

World Chamber Lauds Trade Week Plan

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The International Chamber of Commerce Congress today commended the projected 1940 foreign trade week in the United States as a model for other nations.

Yankee Clipper Lands in Newfoundland

BOTWOOD, Newfoundland (CP)—The Pan American Airways flying boat Yankee Clipper, returning from England, landed here today after a 1,995-mile hop from Foynes, Ireland.

The Clipper was concluding the first regularly scheduled mail flight over the North Atlantic route. It also carried 15 passengers, Government and air line officials, and a crew of 11.

Flying Boat Guba Takes Off for New York

CHARLOTTE AMALIE (St. Thomas), Virgin Islands (AP)—The flying boat Guba took off today to fly nonstop to New York.

The Guba, commanded by Richard Archbold of the American Museum of Natural History, arrived here June 30 after a 3,200-mile trans-Atlantic flight from Dakar, French West Africa.

Congress Approves Pulaski Memorial Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—A resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to proclaim next Oct. 11 "General Pulaski's Memorial Day" has been adopted by Congress. The resolution honors Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Polish hero of the American Revolution.

French Cabinet Votes to Support Poland

By the Associated Press

The French Cabinet today approved unanimously Premier Daladier's declared determination to back any action Poland may take in the event of a German move against Danzig.

A communiqué describing the general European situation as remaining "serious" was issued after a three-hour Cabinet meeting.

Berlin remained silent on persistent reports abroad that trouble was impending over Danzig. Propaganda Minister Goebbels told British statesmen the only way they could address the German people was through Chancellor Hitler. Britain, through the Government-controlled radio corporation, has been broadcasting news, speeches, and comment in the German language. [European Developments: Pages 1 and 2.]

Goguen Sworn in as United States Marshal

J. Henry Goguen of Leominster, Mass., was sworn in as United States Marshal for Massachusetts today in Federal District Court. Mr. Goguen was appointed by President Roosevelt. He will name his own deputies.

Women's Political Club Seeks New Ban to 'Working Wives'

Gratification that proposed legislation aimed at "working wives" was ruled unconstitutional in an advisory opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts yesterday, was expressed today by leaders of important women's organizations. At the same time proponents of the legislation launched efforts to amend both the Federal and State Constitutions so that their plans might be carried through.

Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, leader in the campaign to bar married women from employment in public service so as to open jobs to more single women, stated that she will carry the issue to the people by seeking an amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution.

Mayor William H. Feiker of Northampton, who has stated that his policy is to oust married women from city posts, said today that he intends to consult the two Massachusetts Senators regarding the procedure for submitting to the electorate a 22nd amendment to the United States Constitution permitting legislation against employment in public service of married women.

Approved Plan

It was pointed out by backers of the anti-working wives campaign that Massachusetts voters in about 60 representative districts last Fall approved by more than two to one the proposed restrictions on employment of married women in public service.

Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, stated however:

"The League of Women Voters is deeply gratified at the news of the Supreme Court's decision that the proposed bills forbidding the employment of married women are unconstitutional."

"Efforts to exclude married women from government employment are essentially attacks on the principle that merit should determine appointment to office and that the people deserve the best possible public service," Mrs. Brown's statement continued.

Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the Boston League of Women Voters, stated that "In the opinion of the Boston League of Women Voters this decision of the Supreme Court will go down in

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Cigarette Blamed For $75,000 Blaze

By the Associated Press

Norwood, Mass., July 1 Approximately 1,000,000 feet of lumber and a huge storage shed of the Norwood Lumber Company were destroyed today by fire which Theodore Gavin, president of the company, said probably was caused by a discarded cigarette. A general alarm brought aid from Dedham and Walpole. Mr. Gavin estimated the loss at $75,000.

Federal Bureaus Are Combined In Reorganization

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — A sweeping reorganization of Federal departments on the most comprehensive scale in history, and following the path pointed out by every American President since Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, went into effect in Washington today.

An army of 108,000 Government workers and 50 Government agencies are shuffled in the first of a series of reorganization developments authorized by Congress and initiated by the White House.

Still criticized by opponents for failing to make larger economies, the present move alone is estimated to save $20,000,000 a year. More important than the saving is the hoped-for increase in efficiency through abolition of overlapping functions, merging of bureaus with common purposes, and simplification of the Federal structure.

Tools of Democracy

Basically the goal is to give America a businesslike Government: To keep "the tools of American democracy up to date," as President Roosevelt put it. The crying need to trim the overgrown brush and deadwood of Federal bureaucracy has been pointed out for more than a quarter of a century. It has been recommended by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. Mr. Roosevelt fought for drastic reorganization and got his bill through the Senate, but it was held up in the House in 1938. A modified version of the bill carrying specific exemptions for a dozen or more agencies particularly favored by Congress and limiting the President's authority to initiate changes finally was passed. This gives Mr. Roosevelt modified powers to regroup bureaus. The first of these shufflings has now gone into effect.

"There is no reason why a Federal agency cannot be as efficient as any private business," John M. Carmody, Chairman of the New Federal Works Agency, declared as he took over the job of coordinating the public construction program.

Long-Range Planning

His first move, Mr. Carmody said, would be to put down on paper programs of each agency as far ahead as projected and to translate them into man-hours of labor and relate the whole to industrial structure and the unemployment picture in various communities. He intends, he said, to continue the long-range planning habit he acquired as Rural Electrification Administrator, for the sake of business.

Nothing he will do as Federal Works chief will interfere with private industry's own building and spending, he promised.

The reorganization is comparable in final importance to the start of the parallel civil service campaign. This has been going on for half a century. In the case of each reform progress has been steady but the pace has been slow. A detached observer is forced to the conclusion the chief stumbling block is Congress, fortified behind public apathy. Thus today, in civil

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Marriage Unites Royal Houses Of Greece and Italy

FLORENCE, Italy, July 1 (AP)—The royal houses of Italy and Greece were united today when Princess Irene, sister of King George II of Greece, became the bride of Duke Aimone of Spoleto, cousin of King Victor Emanuel of Italy.

Nearly 50 princes and princesses of various European royal families attended the ceremony in the Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral.

Although the marriage was described officially as a love match without political significance, it was regarded in diplomatic circles as tending to bring Greece and Italy closer at a time of some Greek uneasiness caused by Italy's annexation of Albania, which put Italian troops on the Greek frontier.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent came from England for the wedding. The Duchess, who was Princess Marina of Greece, is a first cousin of the bride.

King Victor Emanuel, dressed in white uniform, and Queen Elena, wearing a long beige lace dress and a wide beige hat with ostrich feathers, led the procession into the cathedral.

Powers Draft Plan to Avert Danzig Crisis

Rumors of 'inside' coup persist—Hope is seen of a temporary accord with Germany.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—A joint Anglo-French-Polish declaration, designed to avert a threatened crisis in Danzig, is understood to be the object of diplomatic consultations now proceeding with accelerated rhythm.

As evidence continues to accumulate in support of rumors that some sort of coup from within the Free City is being prepared for the near future, the British and French Governments are intensifying their contacts with each other and with Poland.

Whether a new tripartite warning will emerge from these negotiations is still uncertain, but Paris in particular is known to be pushing this plan.

Behind the efforts to keep the present crisis from coming to a head in an irreparable act of violence lie two primary factors. The first is recurrence of anxiety that Reichsführer Hitler is once again being kept incompletely informed by his advisers as to the true temper of Britain and France over the Danzig issue.

The second is the slender prospect that Herr Hitler might not be averse to accepting some sort of compromise arrangement on the Danzig problem temporarily.

French Cabinet Meets

It is to make sure that Herr Hitler really has a correct appreciation of the attitude of London and Paris that the French Government, which discussed the situation at a special Cabinet meeting today, is advocating a concerted Anglo-Franco-Polish warning. Léon Noel, French Ambassador to Warsaw, who has just returned to Paris, discussed the situation with both Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Premier Edouard Daladier; and M. Daladier later received Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Paris. At the same time Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Warsaw, arrived in London by air and began important consultations with Viscount Halifax and other Foreign Office officials.

The gravest view is taken in London as well as Paris of recent developments in Danzig. Confirmation is now available of reports to the effect that the Reich is fomenting a "spontaneous" movement in Danzig with the aim of proclaiming its attachment to the Reich, thus forcing Poland to take action against the Free City which would then be represented as an act of aggression against German territority.

It is now clear, for instance, that a "Freikorps" is being formed on the Sudeten German Free Corps model, including thousands of German "tourists" who continue to pour into Danzig. Moreover there no longer appears any doubt that other military preparations are under way, including construction of barracks and the

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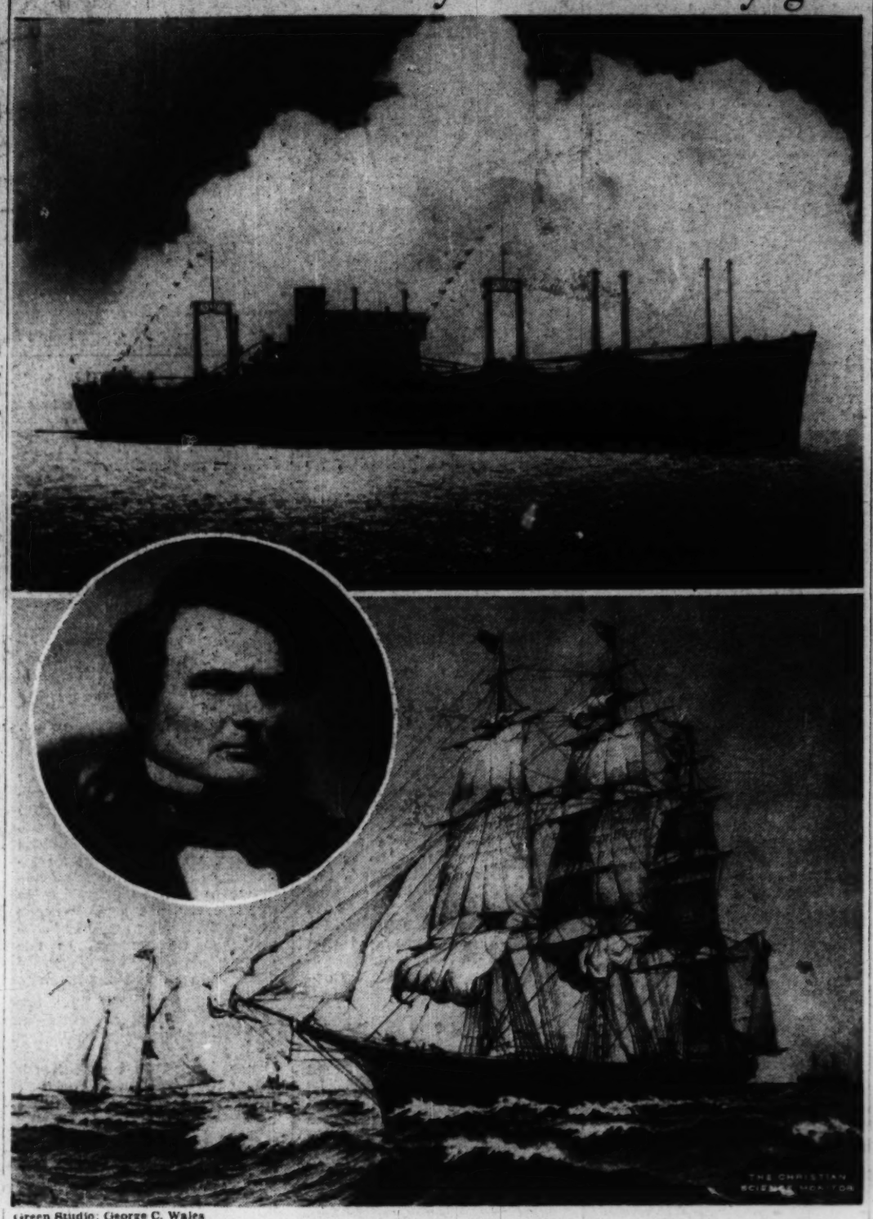
Third Donald McKay on Maiden Voyage



Green Studio: George C. Wales

Modern U. S. Motorship Named for Famed Shipbuilder and Early Clipper

At the top is the United States Maritime Commission's first C-2 type ship, the Donald McKay, named for the famous East Boston shipbuilder. The ship is part of the plan of 50-ships-a-year-for-a-decade. Inset: Donald McKay. Lower: The Flying Cloud, which twice sailed from New York to San Francisco in 89 days, was considered the greatest ship McKay ever built.

Shipbuilders See Revival of Days of McKay

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shipbuilding, which was once the chief industry of New England's seacoast as well as of the American metropolis—New York—is on the verge of the greatest peace-time boom in the history of this country!

Latest evidence of the progress of the impending boom is the initial sailing from New York today of the new cargo-passenger motorship Donald McKay, just built at Chester, Pa., first of the C-2 type of vessels ordered by the United States Maritime Commission and assigned for operation to the American Scantic Line. Moore & McCormack, Inc., are the operators of the line and the sailing today adds the port of Oslo, Norway, to the eastbound itinerary of the line, and the ports of Bergen and Stavanger to the westbound itinerary.

On June 1, a total of 129 vessels aggregating 631,850 gross tons were under construction or contracted for, in American shipyards, and the auspicious program of the United States Maritime Commission calls for turning out 50 ships a year for a decade. Never before has so large a "planned" program been attempted in this country.

Already the first few ships in the Maritime Commission's plan have been launched. One of them, the Donald McKay, was named for the "Chief of Master Shipbuilders," who designed and built the fast clipper ships that made Old Glory a symbol of the world's commerce and the United States the mistress of the seas. In the golden era of 1840-1860, when "iron men sailed in wooden ships," America turned out vessel after vessel to sail the seven seas. They were second to none in the world, and brought fame and fortune to their builders and owners.

Donald McKay's fast clippers and most of his other ships were built at East Boston, and the home that he built for himself and family on White Street, with all the skill and attention to detail that characterized his ships, stands today as a monument to his success.

The new cargo-passenger motorship Donald McKay was built at Chester, Pa., for the American Scantic Line, owned by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. She inaugurates a direct service to Nor-

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Memorandum From Mexico

Hope Rises for Accord Between United States and British Oil Interests and Government—Co-operative Plan Outlined

By a Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Optimistic forecasts of an agreement being reached between United States and British oil companies and the Mexican Government are being made for the first time in authoritative circles here. The companies have been in conflict for the past 15 months with the Mexican Government following the expropriation of their properties, valued at $400,000,000, in March, 1938.

Basis for the agreement is a co-operative management between the companies and the Government, for a period ranging between 25 and 50 years. Company representatives will form part of the board of Petroleos Mexicanos, the administrative head of the industry which was established following the expropriation last year. Return of a number of technicians will also be allowed in order to improve and expand the refining and drilling activities, which have suffered many handicaps during the 15 months of Government management.

These provisions are included in the counter-proposal made by President Cardenas and carried to Washington by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ramon Beteta. While official confirmation is being withheld and company spokesmen refuse comment, the general plan is as outlined, according to reliable sources. Working out of its details may require many months, but if the companies accept the proposal, which is generally considered favorable, the impasse will have been broken and co-operation re-established.

* * *

The plan further provides for the Government to get an approximate 25 per cent of the total income from the industry. The remaining 75 per cent will be used to defray expenses and to compensate the companies for their past and future investment. Domestic taxes will be cancelled on the basis of industry being nationalized property, which is tax exempt.

Distribution of all petroleum exports will be in the hands of the companies, thereby eliminating or minimizing the flow of Mexican oil to Germany and Italy, which have been the chief purchasers from the Mexican Government. Existing contracts for these countries, through firms such as the William R. Davis Company, will be fulfilled but no new ones signed, it is understood.

Centralized control of the industry, which the Government has been organizing in recent months, will benefit both parties to the contract. It eliminates the duplication of agencies, such as filling stations and accounting departments, which existed in the competitive system between the oil companies previously operating independently here. A large saving is expected to result from the centralization.

Labor will remain under Government control, as at present, thereby minimizing the strikes and agitation which harassed the industry under company management. The companies, it is understood, are holding out for pre-expropriation wages while the Government representatives are seeking a wage increase, in the discussions now being made.

* * *

Building of a pipe line across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is reported to be one of the provisions of the plan. This would provide Mexico with an outlet for its oil on the Pacific coast, at the port of Salina Cruz, thereby overcoming one of the greatest transportation and export problems which the industry has faced here. If completed, it would give access to markets on the west coast of South America and possibly to Japan.

Discussion of this project is now being carried forward in Washington between the Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, and Donald Richberg. A last-minute rejection by the companies may check its conclusion, but it is reasonable to expect that an agreement will be reached in view of the fact that Mr. Richberg was sent here three months ago on this mission, and that the White House has made it apparent that a conclusion to the controversy is desired.

If reached, the settlement will have important political significance both in the United States and Mexico. It will strengthen the hand of both President Roosevelt and President Cardenas, both of whom are under criticism because of the damage to both United States and Mexican trade and friendly relations resulting from the expropriation. Conclusion of the conflict and re-establishment of the normal commerce between the two nations will, it is expected, open a new era of mutual benefit to the two countries.

Betty Kirk

Congress Jolts New Deal Plans In Wide Revolt

President is set back on neutrality, relief, and monetary bills, hopes for salvage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Congress completed action on one major bill and took far reaching and unexpected steps on two others in as hectic and unprecedented a legislative day's developments yesterday as Washington has seen in years.

Here is the record:

1. Congress passed and President Roosevelt reluctantly signed a greatly altered $1,755,600,000 relief bill, continuing WPA for a fiscal year.

2. The House dealt what may prove a fatal blow to the neutrality bill by substituting a modified arms embargo for the Administration demands for outright repeal. The 200 to 189 vote came at 11:10 p. m. after revolting members had dealt the Administration a bitter blow.

3. Obstructive senatorial tactics allowed the monetary bill to pass its midnight deadline, but by an unprecedented parliamentary maneuver completed at 1:53 a. m., Administration forces secured agreement to vote Wednesday at 5 p. m. on legislation to continue the bill which New Dealers maintain can be resurrected.

President Rebuffed

On the whole it was a bad day's work for the Administration, although a great part of it may be redeemed by later legislation. President Roosevelt sustained a series of rebuffs from Congress in full revolt, and there was little to be happy about on the New Deal side.

Most damaging blow in some respects was the positive House refusal to go along with Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull on neutrality. This was not done by a single vote but by a series of ballots and at the end the opponents of the Administration's request for outright repeal of the arms embargo were gaining strength. Although this House action might be altered in the Senate, the prospect at the moment seems unlikely and there are many who believe that the President's hopes for neutrality law revision have been killed for this session.

In a different sense, the relief bill which was approved by both houses and actually signed by the President was also highly unpalatable to the Administration. This was illustrated by Mr. Roosevelt's own strictures in signing the bill. The New Deal had fought for continuance of the WPA theater project. This was defeated. At half a dozen other places the compromise worked out in conference represents a fundamental victory for House conservatives. It places all arts projects on a locally sponsored basis, wipes out the prevailing wage requirement, limits WPA administration expenses, and eliminates almost the whole of the additional money which the Senate had flung into the measure. The House approved the bill 321-23 and the Senate took it on a voice vote.

Most extraordinary condition of all is the obscurity which now surrounds the President's monetary powers which were assumed to have expired last night at mid-

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Synopsis of a Filibuster; The Senate Talks and Talks

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The Senate stopped talking this morning at 1:53 a. m. By that time it seemed to many that all the words in the language had already been said. Some of the color of the extraordinary session was caught in the hour-by-hour log, kept as the minutes dragged by:

10:15 p. m.—Galleries filled. Many Senate seats are empty. W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey has the floor. There are more Republicans than Democrats present, and it is the Republican hope, just expressed by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, that they can prevent a vote by continuing to talk until the President's dollar devaluation power automatically expires at midnight.

10:30 p. m.—Under guise of asking a question, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas is making an amusing reply to Senator Vandenberg, based on the fact that the latter originally voted for Mr. Roosevelt's gold powers in 1934. Galleries laugh at Senator Connally's breezy quips.

10:45 p. m.—Senator Connally sits. Senator Barbour resumes speech that he is reading. Galleries restless.

11:00 p. m.—Senator Barbour still droning on, stumbles on some of the sentences. His is hardly audible in the chatter from other Senators. Members of the House, who have just given the administration a sharp defeat on neutrality, are streaming in now to see the fun. They have the privilege of the floor, and line the rear walls. Every gallery seat is filled, they are standing at the back. No one pays any attention to Senator Barbour.

11:06 p. m.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts asks "May we have order?" Senator Allendi Elender (D) of Louisiana (acting chairman) gives

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Lane Girls' Mother Honored by Women

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Mrs. Cora Lane, mother of the movies' Lane sisters, is "America's most intelligent mother," in the opinion of the American Women's Congress.

Mrs. Rodman Robeson of Los Angeles, President of the Congress, wrote Mrs. Lane:

"As co-sponsors of the inauguration of National Daughters' Day July 22, the All-American Women's Congress sends cordial greetings to you as the American mother whose outstanding achievement in 'bringing up' her daughters as you have is most deserving of public recognition.

"You deserve every woman's admiration for the outstanding success to which you have brought your lovely daughters Lola, Rosemary and Priscilla in their chosen field of motion pictures; the equal success of your daughter, Leota, on the operatic stage, and your daughter Martha's brilliant success in marriage as the finest example of devoted wife and mother."

The Week in Focus: Congress Works Overtime on Money, Relief, Neutrality Bills

Filibuster Defeats Money Bill; $1,755,600,000 Voted for Relief

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Congress concerned itself with three major subjects this week, working overtime as a June 30 deadline approached for two of them. Neutrality, relief and the Administration's money bill were heatedly debated in the fast-passing hours. On the last two subjects Congress was fighting against the clock.

The Administration had hoped to greet the fiscal New Year with the money and relief legislation on the books. The relief bill was pushed under the wire by only a few hours. But a determined Republican filibuster in the Senate blocked attempts of Administration leaders to extend the President's power to devalue the dollar and to continue the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. Those powers expired at midnight, June 30, torpedoed by the filibuster.

But a chance of salvage suddenly developed with the rise of a new legislative issue. For the Senate agreed to vote on the money bill Wednesday. Many a Congressman, however, refused to accept the Attorney General's opinion, read in the Senate in the closing hours, to the effect that passage of the pending legislation at any time would revive the powers. The bill had missed the deadline, they said, and that was that. Any new money bill would have to start from scratch.

Silver

A third feature of the monetary bill—left in what might be called suspended animation by the Senate—permitted the President to buy silver at a price far above the world market level. Early in the week a Senate-House agreement had fixed the price of domestically mined silver at 71.1 cents an ounce. The Treasury's price had been 64.64 cents until midnight of June 30 as compared with a world price of about 40 cents. The "deal" between silverites and Republicans had also earlier banned foreign purchases of silver, a feature which threatened to dangerously disrupt Mexico's economy, since Mexico is the world's largest silver producer.

However, even though the 64.64 cent price for silver expired at midnight, the Treasury can still buy silver, at the world price level. Very little buying is anticipated, however, until the actual status of the money bill is definitely determined.

Relief

If the money bill lost its race against the clock, the relief bill did not. The Senate, without dissent, passed the $1,755,600,000 relief bill with over four hours to spare. The President signed it quickly, although criticizing several features which he insisted would work hardship on many Americans.

The Federal Theater Project was lost in the shuffle in spite of the much-publicized lobby staged for it early in the week by Tallulah Bankhead. The House plan for a three-man board to replace the present single WPA administrator also fell by the wayside. But the President signed, not wanting to stop work relief for the needy.

Neutrality

There was more night work in Congress, June 30, as the House passed the neutrality bill after three days of debate. The bill as passed, however, was not what the Administration had been fighting for. An amendment was tacked on prohibiting exportation to belligerents during a war of "arms and munitions." The present neutrality law is more restrictive in prohibiting the export of "implements of war" as well. Apparently such things as airplanes and oil—material not specifically listed as arms or munitions—could be sold.

This neutrality bill, with its modified arms embargo, now faces the Senate. And there a real battle is expected. An isolationist bloc of senators has threatened to filibuster all summer, if need be, to keep the Administration from getting the neutrality law it desires. It is doubtful that House modifications really meet objections of this group.

The Administration is stressing the necessity of getting the new law on the books before the eleventh hour of another European crisis. To pass a new law after the conflagration has begun would smack of partiality. To pass it now, even though it should result in favoring those powers which control the seas, is then wiser, declare the bill's supporters. Quick action might forestall the dictators.

Sandeson, New Orleans Tribune; Amadee, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

How Do You Stop This Thing? | Can't Bring It Down to Earth | Just a Rowboat After All

Danzig: How Soon?

Europe saw German troops marching in East Prussia this week, and thought it saw Nazis by the hundreds filtering over the border into Danzig. It heard reports, too, that Reichsführer Hitler might visit Danzig in July. And suddenly it wondered if Germany had decided to reach out for the Free City before September. This apprehension brought from the non-Axis powers the strongest warnings to Germany yet delivered.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, declared that Britain is "prepared to fight" to fulfill its pledges anywhere on the Continent. France said it automatically would go to the aid of an attacked Poland. Poland itself, through President Moscicki, speaking to 80,000 massed Poles at the Baltic seaport of Gdynia, promised that the Polish Corridor with its twin seaports would be resolutely defended.

Hand in hand with the British Government's "talking and acting tough"—Britain's warplane production curve is said to be surpassing Germany's—went forthright gestures of conciliation. London sent Berlin a diplomatic note officially denying German charges of encirclement. And Lord Halifax in his address indicated that Britain might be ready to discuss the Open Door in trade with its colonies, once the war threats subsided.

Whether or not a Danzig coup was imminent, military observers agreed that Germany would be on a full war footing by autumn. With the propaganda stops opening wide, with more conscripts called up, German leaders were seen as preparing to exert every pressure. Perhaps they were hoping again to "corner" the democracies, to use Propaganda Minister Goebbels' description of last September's Munich.

Lower Voltage at Tientsin

London's gloom over Tientsin has brightened perceptibly. The Tokyo Government has agreed to negotiate, some food is beginning to move into the British Concession at that rich North China port, and humiliations to Britishers have ceased at the barbed-wire barricades.

But all is not yet serene. The Tokyo Cabinet has overruled the military in deciding to "talk it over." The military can yet derail the discussions. And, while Britain is attempting to keep the talks localized on the Tientsin blockade, Japanese commanders keep shouting from the Asia mainland that the whole matter of Britain's "non-co-operative attitude" on China must be ironed out.

Quite possibly, Tokyo turned conciliatory because it found that Britain could not be isolated in the Far East. The United States, through its protests and refusal to heed Japanese warnings to evacuate its ships, has indicated that it is participating in a united front of western powers.

Meanwhile Japan has extended its coastal blockade by taking control of Foochow and Wenchow, last major unoccupied ports along the 2,000 miles of China coast between Canton and the Great Wall. While to the northwest, where Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia meets Japan-dominated Manchukuo, Tass and Domei, Russian and Japanese news agencies, have been giving opposite accounts almost daily of the results of Russo-Japanese air battles along the frontier. Apparently Japan and Russia again are testing each other's border defenses.

By the way, who's helping Japan most in its war on China? Surely not the United States? Yet a Washington report, published by the Chinese Council for Economic Research and based on government sources, shows that the United States is far and away the most important supplier of war materials to Japan.

It sold Japan 56 per cent of its imported strategic materials in 1938—90 per cent of its scrap iron and steel, 91 per cent of its copper, 66 per cent of its oil, 67 per cent of its metal and working machinery. The British Empire meanwhile was supplying another 20.7 per cent and Netherlands Indies 8.6 per cent. This all hints of what an economic blockade of Japan by the democratic powers could do.

Louisiana: Leche to Long

Louisiana saw some rapid enterings and leavings of office among the heirs of Huey Long this week. Richard W. Leche resigned as Governor. Earl K. Long, the "Kingfish's" brother, took over the job. Meantime, Dr. James Monroe Smith had resigned from the Presidency of Louisiana State University to which Huey Long had appointed him nine years ago, and was a fugitive from justice.

Dr. Smith, probing bank and brokerage officials found, had speculated in wheat. Evidence showed that he had put up $375,000 of unauthorized university bonds as collateral with brokers. Then when questioned, he had borrowed $500,000 from banks in cash, so as to withdraw the bonds. The question of whether the University or the banks must bear this loss seemed headed for the courts.

Two Federal investigations into WPA activities in Louisiana were pending when Governor Leche stepped out of office. All in all, some nine different investigations are under way in the state at the present time. Governor Long, conducting one of them, may be seeking to revamp and rehabilitate the old Huey Long political machine. With him as he made plans for Louisiana's government, was Mayor Maestri of New Orleans, his ally and mentor, noted for his business-like Administration of the State's metropolis.

Versailles Versus 'Union Now'

Twenty-five years ago this week a shot fired at Sarajevo precipitated the World War. Twenty years ago this week the Treaty of Versailles ended that conflict. But as nations marked the dates, they saw that the holocaust had settled no world problems, had failed to dissipate the rivalry between Britain and Germany, had merely produced new perplexities.

So peace thinkers are considering new means of ruling out the barriers and frictions which produce fierce nationalisms and breed wars. A Parliament group at London has coalesced to promote Clarence K. Streit's proposal for a federation of peace-keeping nations as expressed in his book "Union Now." And in Britain and America, Oscar Newfang, John Foster Dulles, Sir Arthur Salter have proposed some sort of world or European federation, where nations would pool their foreign policy and where trade, currency and peoples would move freely across the vanishing boundaries of the federated states.

Too Utopian for today, perhaps, but thinkers are urging education toward this newer League of Nations.

The Townsendites Make Plans

Not long ago Congress turned thumbs down on Dr. Townsend's old age pension plan, 302-97. But last week as the Plan closed its fourth annual national convention in Indianapolis it was obvious that Townsendites were not to be deterred by a Congressional snub.

These "senior Citizens" seemed immediately concerned over the threat of insurgency in their ranks. But the California originator of the Plan came out of the convention still the leader of the band. To his son was voted the mantle of succession.

The movement is expected to make it plenty hot for certain Congressmen when 1940 comes around, particularly those who rode into office in last fall's campaign with Townsendite support and then voted against the Plan in Congress. Already they have begun "explaining."

More liberal Government insurance benefits may be able to steal some of the thunder of the Townsend movement. But social security payments contain nothing that can duplicate the neighborliness and sociability of the Club's meeting places. That intangible asset cannot be acquired by legislation.

Relief for Cotton; Cotton for Relief

The United States Department of Agriculture hopes to clothe the needy and get rid of part of its cotton surplus at the same time. How? By the same blue stamp experiment already proved successful in getting surplus foodstuffs to relief recipients in Rochester, New York, and Dayton, Ohio. Under the new plan, advanced this week, blue stamps, given free by the Government with every purchase of clothing-buying orange stamps, would be usable for purchase of cotton goods by relief families.

But because a bale of cotton makes up clothing worth hundreds of dollars, Uncle Sam is going to have to spend a lot more (in redeeming his blue stamps from merchants) to get rid of a bale of cotton, than he spends to get rid of a barrel of surplus foodstuffs. And the United States has nearly 15,000,000 bales in its domestic stock of cotton.

Equality Despite Marriage Pushed by University Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 1—A woman's bill of rights, protesting present-day discriminations, was put forward here at the biennial convention of the American Association of University Women, which works to help college-trained women gain a firmer position in professions and in other fields of activity.

"A democratic form of government should allow for full and free opportunity for women, intellectually, socially and economically, including the rights to be employed according to abilities without regard to sex or marital status," the A. A. U. W. statement sets forth. It was officially adopted as a policy of the Association.

Economic Status

A report on the economic status of university women, compiled by the A. A. U. W. and the United States Department of Labor under direction of Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, Professor Emeritus at Bryn Mawr College, was submitted and discussed. About one third of the women questioned during the making of this study indicated that they had met with discriminations, resulting in reduced income or restricted promotion.

The assemblage voted to support for the next two years Federal measures which embody the idea of equality for women, "but opposing the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution as a method of obtaining equality." It approved Federal aid for free, tax-supported public education and libraries, co-ordination of Federal educational activities, removal of restrictions on international trade, support of reciprocal trade agreements, cultivation of the "good neighbor" policy in the western hemisphere, support of measures to promote world law and order, and extension and improvement of the merit system in government.

Fellowship Awards

A half century of furthering women's place in the world through annual awards of fellowships was celebrated. This educational activity began with the offering of one annual fellowship of $500 in 1889. At the convention, announcement was made that the half-way mark had been reached in raising a $1,000,000 endowment for fellowships. At the present time, 15 stipends of $1,500 each are offered.

New fellowships were announced—one honoring Dean Marion Talbot, who founded the A. A. U. W.; and another honoring Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former President of Mount Holyoke College. The Woolley fellowship is open to women of all countries for study in another land, its purpose being to promote international understanding.

Taking part in the program were Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Judge Dorothy Kenyon of the New York Municipal Court; Dr. Mary Ellen Chase, novelist and Professor of English at Smith College; Miss Mary B. Gilson, Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, Harvard University astronomer.

Dr. Margaret S. Morriss of Brown University, National President, was not up for re-election. Mrs. A. Ross Hill of Kansas City, Mo., was re-elected Treasurer, and Mrs. B. L. Parkinson of Columbus, Miss., was returned as Second Vice-President. Other officers were not to be voted on. The 1941 convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Peace Moves Avert Threat Of Pacific Coast Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1—Reopening of the Port of San Francisco after a 10-day stoppage, when similar disputes in the past have continued for weeks indicates a degree of progress toward establishment of a permanent mechanism for settlement of labor disputes.

Termination of the halt on the waterfront came after press, pulpit, and public urged both employers and workers to "be their age" and submit the impasse to a neutral arbitrator. Agreement to choose an arbitrator was reached through efforts of Dr. Louis Bluch, member of the Maritime Labor Board.

Representatives of organized labor and the employers sat down across a table to iron out technicalities which at one time during the 10-day stalemate making 6,000 men idle threatened to tie up the Pacific Coast from Alaska to San Diego, Calif.

Minor Issue

Once the dispute over so apparently minor an issue as the classification took place and both sides refused to negotiate, each disputant decided this occasion "was as good as any" for the reopening of the two-year-old contracts, interpretation of the delicate wording of which both had been disputing for the past year.

It was this method of reopening the contract issue that caused continual bickering. Nothing was being accomplished. Meanwhile, Federal conciliators were trying to bring the two factions together on some basis of negotiation in order to open the Port to normal traffic.

It was pointed out to both sides that with thousands of summer visitors coming to San Francisco to see the World's Fair a waterfront tieup was doing the City and the West Coast little good. The publicity for both employer and union, it was declared in closed meetings and in the press, was definitely on the harmful side.

One newspaper—the San Francisco Chronicle—urged appointment of a neutral arbitrator such as Dean Wayne Morse, who already had distinguished himself as an industrial relations arbitrator. The plan worked out was similar to that proposed by the Chronicle.

Main point in clearing the decks for action was the agreement by both sides that they would permit Dean Morse to decide issues to be arbitrated; then they would arbitrate and stand on his decision.

Terms of Agrement

Terms of the agreement were as follows:

1.—Both parties shall mutually request the services of Dean Wayne L. Morse, full-time arbitrator, already prepared to function in connection with a number of other maritime contracts.

2.—Abitrator Morse shall decide how work shall be resumed including the question as to whether the 10 clerks shall return to work for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company as preferred daily clerks or as monthly clerks.

3.—The Abitrator shall decide whether the Dock Checkers Employers Association or the Ship Clerks Association, Local 1-34, I. L. W. U. or both, have been in violation of the agreements as a result of this dispute.

4—The Arbitrator shall decide whether the 10 clerks involved in this dispute shall be classified as preferred daily clerks or as monthly clerks.

5.—The Arbitrator shall also decide if any issues other than the above are involved in this particular dispute and he shall render decisions on these issues.

6.—It is also agreed that such other disputes as are enumerated in the letter addressed by the Dock Checkers Employers Association to the Maritime Labor Board, under date of June 24, 1939, except point (5) in that letter, shall be arbitrated by Mr. Morse, if in his judgment these disputes are arbitrable at this time.

7.—The Ship Clerks Association, Local 1-34, I. L. W. U. and the Dock Checkers Employers Association agree to abide by the decision of Mr. Morse upon all questions submitted to him under the terms of this arbitration agreement.

Those close to the arbitration picture indicate that the solution of the dock checkers-employers problem in this present issue probably will formulate the basis for recasting all the waterfront contracts which are up for reconsideration in September.

Goebbels Belittles Radiocasts Of London to German People

BERLIN, July 1 (AP)—The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, told British statesmen today that the only way they could talk to the German people was through Reichsführer Hitler.

In obvious reply to the series of "warning" speeches broadcast in German by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Dr. Goebbels said in Herr Hitler's "Völkischer Beobachter" that the British are "exploring, as they say for a way to speak to the German people."

He declared: "There is one such—through the Führer. All other ways are blocked."

Answering the warning of the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, that force would be met with force, Dr. Goebbels said that "English threats do not impress us any more."

How many Germans hear the BBC German language bulletins could not be determined. British news broadcasts, however, can be picked up on some German radio sets. Newspapers carried digests of Lord Halifax's speech on inside pages, and concentrated on answering with editorial broadsides.

Dr. Goebbels advised London to "make no more evasions, declaim no empty threats and arrange no silly bluffs but show action, nothing but action."

He said that "the English say we reviled them as idiots," and added: "Politeness alone forbids us from making such a drastic characterization." (An official denial was issued June 26 that Dr. Goebbels had said "England stands there as an idiot" in an address at Essen.)

National Socialists remained silent on persistent reports abroad that a crisis was impending over Danzig. The Deutsche Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, charged Poland with having made "dissolution of the Czechoslovak republic unavoidable" by demanding and furthering the elimination of Carpatho-Ukraine, the eastern tip of the onetime Republic now occupied by Hungary.

Philadelphia Pays Honor To Norwegian Royalty

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (AP)—Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway began their visit to Philadelphia last night by attending a banquet and reception in their honor.

Wilhelm Monthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States; Mathias J. Moe, Norwegian Consul in Philadelphia; Andrew N. Cleven, Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh; and the Director of Supplies and Purchases, Wilhelm F. Knauer, were speakers. Before leaving for Boston the royal couple were to visit Independence Hall and several of the city's historical shrines.

Gift of a Rembrandt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—One of Rembrandt's most cherished paintings, a portrait of himself, was presented anonymously to the Fine Arts Society of San Diego, it was announced recently by Reginald Poland, gallery director. The painting, signed with the monogram, RHL, 1631 (when Rembrandt was 26), is about 18 by 24 inches. It was recently in the collection of Frank G. Logan of Chicago.

Intimate Message from Washington

Fourth of July to Resound With Joyful Noise of Families Moving Into Low-Rent Homes of Federal Projects

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Families moving into the United States Housing Authority's first-completed projects on the Fourth of July will really have something to shoot off firecrackers about.

Some of them will pay what Nathan Straus, Housing Administrator, describes as "the lowest rents for decent modern homes ever reached in this country."

A new all-time low for rents on Federally aided housing is set at the Santa Rita project in Austin, Texas, where a family will get living quarters for $6.59 a month. Water and electricity are extra, and no provision is made for heating. There are showers but no bathtubs.

In other cities where projects are now ready for occupancy, rents are somewhat higher, due to greater cost for materials, labor, and maintenance. In Brentwood Park at Jacksonville, Fla., the average month shelter rent per family will be $10.58. For two projects in Buffalo-Lakeview and Willert Park, the average is $13.25, and at the Red Hook project in Brooklyn, about $17. These five projects, scheduled to open their doors on Independence Day are the first complete of 232 USHA projects in various parts of the country.

Another $800,000,000 Sought

The great question about Government housing has always been whether rents could be brought low enough actually to reach slum-dwellers, and the projects still be self-liquidating. U. S. housing officials believe now that goal has been reached. Families with annual incomes as low as $400 or $7.50 a week can live in the Austin project. The New York project is expected to take care of families with as little as $950 a year, and some with as little as $700.

Of course, there are plenty of families in these localities who never see that much cash in the course of a year, but housing students say that the United States, after six years of experience, is now building houses to reach proportionately more of the lowest income group than most European countries which tackled the low-cost housing job sooner.

Though only about $60,000,000 of the $800,000,000 it has divided up between local housing authorities has actually been spent, the U. S. Housing Authority has been proud enough of its record thus far to ask Congress for another $800,000,000. The Senate has approved the additional funds, specifying that part of them shall be used for extending slum clearance to rural areas, but the House has yet to act.

With the money Congress gives it, the U. S. Housing Authority advances 90 per cent of the construction costs of approved projects as a loan and also pays an outright annual subsidy—at present 3½ per cent of the cost of the project to assure its low-rent character. The local government raises the other 10 per cent and makes an annual contribution equal to one fifth of the Federal contribution, usually in the form of tax exemptions.

Enough about the Government's success in bringing down public housing costs—what of the family whose income is not low enough to get into a Government housing project, yet finds private building out of his reach? No family that has income more than five times the gross rent—or six times, if there are three or more dependents—can get into a government project.

Private capital today does not provide new housing for families much below the $1750 a year class.

Cost Inquiry Promised

The monopoly Committee has been looking into their problem this week, and promises Government action with a hope of bringing about a reduction of home building costs of at least 20 per cent. Government economists have estimated privately that there would be a potential market for 1,500,000 new homes, if building costs could be brought down one fifth.

How can this be done? First, the Department of Justice has initiated a nation-wide investigation into price-fixing combinations in the building trades. A grand jury investigation is to begin shortly in New York to determine whether any violations of anti-trust laws are keeping up the price of materials and labor.

One committee witness suggested that another step in breaking up the housing log jam would be a lowering of the 5 per cent interest rate on home building mortgages guaranteed by the Government through the Federal Housing Administration.

Better housing in the United States has not been a rapid achievement, but it is on its way. There can scarcely be any dispute with the declaration of Administrator Straus before a House Committee the other day that building of decent homes for those who need them most is the "soundest investment that, as a nation of businessmen, we Americans can make."

Mary Hornaday.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 1

President:

Signed the 1940 tax bill, terminating the levy on undistributed corporate profits and granting other concessions asked by business groups. Requested Congress for $500,000.

Appropriation for an Alaskan coast guard station; for $1,533,568 supplemental appropriation for Interior Department; for $250,000 for Immigration Service; $132,437 for various other agencies.

Senate:

Passed—the monetary bill, with amendments discontinuing President Roosevelt's power to devalue the dollar, repealing purchases of foreign silver and setting the price of domestically mined silver at 77½ cents; the 1940 District of Columbia tax bill; bill for additional clerk hire; $223,398,045 supplemental War Department appropriation bill for funds for increasing air force; $3,189,377 emergency deficiency appropriation bill.

Ratified treaty authorizing cotton-rubber barter agreement with Great Britain.

Completed Congressional action on—the $1,194,488,633 agricultural appropriation bill; Connally hot oil act extension.

Confirmed nominations: Jesse H. Jones as head of new Federal lending agency; John Carmody as head of new Federal works agency; Louis G. Dreyfus as Minister to Iran; Archibald Macleish as Librarian of Congress. Rejected nomination of William S. Boyle as United States Attorney in Nevada.

House:

Approved $75,000 additional appropriation for Works Progress Administration investigating committee; adopted conference report on the $30,700,000 Department of Labor appropriation bill and on the agricultural appropriation bill.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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S	O	U	T	H		M	O	N	S	O	O	N		

All States Now Provide For Unemployment Benefits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 1—For the first time all of the States are lined up to pay unemployment compensation benefits. Today Illinois and Montana, last of the States to pass laws to take advantage of the U. S. Social Security Act's unemployment provisions, began receiving applications for benefits.

Here in Illinois, one of the leading industrial States, a fund of $150,000,000 has already accrued for the payment of benefits. It comes from the 2.7 per cent payroll contribution of 30,000 employers who began contributing two years ago. About 2,000,000 workers are eligible to draw on this fund under conditions specified in the Illinois law, its administrators state.

With the exception of Wisconsin, which pioneered in unemployment compensation, all the States have begun payment in the last year and a half. Thirty States started payments in 1938, and the remaining 17 came in this year. Wisconsin, which has had unemployment compensation since 1932, began payments under the Federal provisions three years ago this month, according to the Public Administration Clearing House here.

Unified State Action

Unified State action was not difficult to get in this case because the Federal Act of 1935 was drawn to give the States every inducement to come under the plan. The Government imposes a three per cent payroll tax, to be paid by employers, but permits the States to collect 2.7 per cent of the payroll which would otherwise go to the Federal Government, on condition that it uses it for unemployment benefits only. The response of the States was unanimous. All of them decided to collect the money and pay it to workers laid off from their jobs.

Illinois revised the terms of its first law before it went into effect. It now provides for maximum benefits of $16 a week for as long as four months for those who lose their jobs through no fault of their own, according to its administrators here. Minimum payment is $7.

The average benefit payment for persons earning less than $24 a week is two-thirds of the weekly pay. Persons earning more than $24 get the maximum, or $16.

Eligibility Terms

To be eligible, a worker must have earned $225 or more in insured employment during 1938. If he has, he may receive unemployment compensation during the period from July, 1939 to March, 1940. But he must also be able to work and available for work, and he must be registered with the State Employment Office. Moreover, three weeks must elapse after the application is made before payments begin.

While recipients of unemployment benefits are required to take work as soon as it is available, they are not to be compelled to accept jobs at less than the prevailing wage, jobs under subnormal health or moral conditions, jobs where strikes are in progress, jobs requiring the joining of company unions or those compelling workers to resign from other unions, the Illinois Department of Labor, which administers the act, has ruled.

There won't be any shortage of requests for benefits under the new law, its administrators venture to predict. They expect about 300,000 persons to file applications during the first six months.

Setting up of offices to carry on the work is giving employment to about 500 people. It will take about 1,500 to administer the Act, but the majority of these workers are already on the payroll of the State Employment Service which will receive applications for and make payments of unemployment benefits.

The Lighter Side of Harvest Time

Harvests—and Smiles—Are the Same the World Over

All work and no play would make this Central European Jill a dull girl. But no matter how long the harvest hours in Central Europe—and they are plenty long—there are interludes of play and pleasure. This smiling mädchen while resting in the field makes friends with the geese.

Louisiana Jury Indicts Five In University Case

BATON ROUGE, La., July 1 (AP)—Dr. James Monroe Smith, his wife, nephew, son-in-law and brokerage intermediary were indicted yesterday by the grand jury investigating a million-dollar scandal at Louisiana State University, which the missing Dr. Smith headed for nine years.

The special East Baton Rouge Parish jury, called into session after Dr. Smith resigned his presidency and fled last Sunday night, not only indicted the protege of the late Huey Long but also voted bills against Mrs. James Monroe Smith, who disappeared with him; her nephew, J. Emory Adams; Dr. Smith's son-in-law, Owen W. Ware, and J. M. Brown, the brokerage intermediary.

Dr. Smith himself was indicted on the charge of embezzlement of $100,000 of the University funds. Mrs. Smith, her son-in-law and nephew were indicted for assisting the "principal offender" while Mr. Brown was indicted for "aiding and abetting in the embezzlement."

Mr. Brown, who has been testifying before the grand jury for three days, was arrested at the Parish Courthouse. His bond was set at $15,000. Bond for Mr. Ware, Mr. Adams and Mrs. Smith was fixed at $7,500 each. There was no bond set for Dr. Smith.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Ware were arrested within an hour after the indictments were returned and, with Mr. Brown, were lodged in the Parish jail. Mr. Adams was released after making bond.

The indictment against Dr. Smith charged him with embezzling $100,000 by "receiving and taking into his possession" money "entrusted to his care and keeping" belonging to the University.

This, the indictment specified, involved a check drawn by the City National Bank of Baton Rouge June 9 on the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans and made payable to the Louisiana Savings Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.

Mr. Adams, who the State Superintendent of Police, Louis F. Guerre, said told him he had driven Dr. and Mrs. Smith to Memphis Sunday night, shortly after the educator had resigned to former Gov. Richard W. Leche, was already under bond as a material witness here.

Witnesses before the jury testified that Dr. Smith, earning $15,000 a year as President, had had access to $1,209,000 of the school's bonds, used $591,000 of them as market collateral, and, when the market went against him, redeemed the bonds with $500,000 in cash obtained from three banks by signing invalid notes.

On June 29 it was learned that Attorney General Ellison, who charged Dr. Smith with embezzling $100,000 of the University's funds and is guiding the grand jury probe, obtained a court order to examine the market transactions of Mrs. Smith and her daughter, Mrs. Owen W. Ware.

Dr. Smith's whereabouts was as great a puzzle as ever, although reports indicated he had passed through Windsor, Canada, presumably en route to the east coast.

Meanwhile, the New Orleans Times-Picayune, urging a thorough investigation of the University's muddled affairs, asked these front page questions:

"Why was former Governor Leche's announcement of Dr. Smith's resignation delayed several hours? What information that he did not already possess did former Governor Leche receive between the hours of Dr. Smith's resignation and the announcement of his disappearance to justify the order for his arrest? Why, if Governor Leche had knowledge several months ago of irregularities at Louisiana State University did he not detain Dr. Smith when he called at the Executive Mansion to tender his resignation?"

From within the State Administration built by Huey P. Long also came a demand for a searching probe. Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana in Washington declared every possible source of irregularity in Louisiana politics should be investigated.

And the new Governor, Earl K. Long, said he heartily approved the course the grand jury was taking in returning indictments.

In New Orleans, a Federal grand jury went into its second day's investigation of charges that WPA materials in Louisiana had been diverted to private use, but the hearing by court order was held in strict secrecy.

Blairstown Honors Namesake, Local Youth Who Made Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., July 1—To celebrate the centennial of its change in name from Gravel Hill and to honor the memory of its namesake, John I. Blair, one-time grocer's clerk who became president of 16 railroad corporations and amassed a $70,000,000 fortune, this rural community in the Warren County hills opened a four-day celebration this afternoon with a civic parade.

Participants in the parade wore 1839 costumes and the vehicles used were those that creaked through the village streets a century ago. Tonight on the high school grounds will be given the first of three presentations of an historical pageant depicting episodes in the history of the village and the life of the farm boy who became one of America's leading railroad builders. The pageant, with a cast of 125, ranging in age from 5 to 90 years, will be presented also on July 3 and 4.

The Blairstown churches will unite in an open-air union service on Blair Academy campus tomorrow. On Independence Day, an old-fashioned firemen's parade will be held, with participating firemen bringing their oldest equipment.

Wooden "Money"

To finance the celebration the Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring the anniversary, has issued wooden "money" in 5, 10 and 25-cent denominations, which is being accepted in all Blairstown stores. The "money" will be redeemed after the celebration, but it is hoped the demand for it as souvenirs will keep much from being redeemed.

Blairstown's history is tightly bound to the man for whom it is now named. John I. Blair, a farmer's son, was born near here Aug. 22, 1802. Unlike his seven brothers and seven sisters, he had no taste for farming and at the age of 10 went to work in a country store.

He had saved enough at 18 to open a store at Gravel Hill. Instead of waiting for business to come to him, he took long drives through the northern Jersey wilderness, peddling direct to farmhouse doors. Profits to him was money to be invested, and he soon had a chain of country stores. Then he bought flour mills and an iron foundry. In 1825, when he was 23, he became postmaster, a position he held for 40 years. In 1839 the name was changed to Blairstown upon petition of the townspeople.

Railroad Building

In 1846, with George and Col. Seldon Scranton, he formed the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company and in 1852 the company entered railroad building. Blair pushed ahead to build, buy, consolidate until he had formed the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.

Westward, along the paths of America's empire, Mr. Blair extended his railroads. Year by year he moved westward until his lines stretched to Nebraska, and from Texas to the Dakotas. He owned more miles of track than any man in America. His land holdings were equal to half the area of his native State.

Mr. Blair never forgot or ignored the advice of his farmer-father: "Work hard, be honest, fear the Lord." He disliked extravagance and pomp. He spent money freely as the founder of 80 towns throughout the West. He gave land and money to more than 80 churches. Remembering his meager schooling, he gave large sums to schools and colleges. He endowed Blair Academy, a boys' preparatory school in his hometown. In all, he gave away more than $5,000,000 before he passed on in December, 1899.

'Up and Down' Winds Found Hazard to Planes in Flight

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 1 (AP)—A natural scientist reported today a new method of locating "up and down" winds high in the air makes it possible to guide airplanes more accurately from hazards such winds sometimes create.

Elbert F. Corwin of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, told the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the Soaring Society of America: "The principal value of this new method is that we may learn more about the frequency and violence of high winds in different sections of the country, particularly in mountainous regions, and report accurately to those who fly what to avoid or take advantage of on any particular day."

Gliders Applauded

At the same time, Dr. Eastman Jacobs, Senior Engineer of the United States Government Research Station at Langley Field, Va., hailed motorless flight as pioneering in the work of airplane design.

Mr. Corwin and two associates spent several months sending colored balloons into the air and observing their flight. They determined, he revealed, that methods and instruments commonly used to determine heights and velocities of "winds aloft" were "frequently productive of serious error," running at times 25 per cent.

He described his system as an adaption of the surveyor's transit, measuring horizontal and vertical angles. Two balloons, attached by a 100-foot string, are sent aloft. By observing the angle created by the balloons, one smaller than the other, and using the string as a base line, the observers compute elevations and distances by trigonometry.

Stanley Flight Cited

While officials of the tenth national soaring contests checked point totals establishing a first-place tie between Chester Decker, Glen Rock, N. J., and Naval Aviation Cadet Robert M. Stanley, Dr. Jacobs lauded Mr. Stanley's recent flight to 16,400 feet as a "spectacular and dangerous" performance that opened a new field in flying.

Dr. Jacobs asserted Mr. Stanley's altitude flight, in which he rode up the center of a thundercloud to 13,400 feet above his takeoff, demonstrated a practical use for high clouds in flying.

"It is a field not greatly used by American pilots," he said.

Communist Slant Charged as Youth Congress Meets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The national convention of the American Youth Congress opened with an estimated 2,500 delegates at Manhattan Center here today, for a five-day meeting, ending at American Youth Congress Day at the New York World's Fair.

Critics of the Congress simultaneously made public a study characterizing the organization as "a subtle attempt of Communist fellow-travelers in the guise of anti-Fascists, to lead American youth into alliance with the Communists united front."

The theme chosen for the youth convention is "Building Democracy Today." Among the subjects on the program for discussion are proposed laws regarding education, health, peace and neutrality, civil liberties, refugees, housing, farm and youth.

Discussion is also scheduled on ways in which the American Youth Congress and other organizations may prepare youth for democracy by promoting inter-faith and inter-racial understanding, participation in politics and government, opportunities for education, recreation, sports and cultural activities, opportunity and security for rural and urban youth, peace action, etc.

Among the prominent speakers listed during the five-day session are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Clarence Streit, journalist; Clark Eichelberger, head of the League of Nations Association; Dr. Edward Beneš, formerly President of Czechoslovakia; James Carey, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Helen Harris, New York City Director of the National Youth Administration.

Greetings have been sent from many prominent persons in public and private life, including one from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who termed the meeting "more than a reply to those torpid minds that, softly or sullenly, would accept mental strait-jackets—rather than thrash out their solution by the processes of democracy."

Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary of the Congress, announced that a bill calling for the establishment of a federal loan bank for people between the ages of 16 and 30 would be discussed. The purpose of the bill would be to protect and facilitate youthful enterprise and character and to be eligible for loans under the act, a single young person must have an income not exceeding $1,000, he said.

Comment published today on the allegedly Communistic slant of the Youth Congress was sponsored by James Joseph Tunney, former world heavyweight boxing champion; Victor Ridder, New York publisher; John M. Schiff, head of the Henry Street Settlement; David Hinshaw, director of the Roosevelt Memorial Association; Michael Schaap, President of Bloomingdales, and Homer Chaillaux, director of the Americanism Committee of the American Legion.

In a foreword to the study they declared that while the Congress has frequently condemned Fascism and Naziism, it has never once condemned Communism, adding that "it is still possible to make the American Youth Congress the kind of organization its name implies."

Equal Rights Plea for Women, Wages Included, Before I. L. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The World Women's Party, which recently opened its headquarters here, organized as one of its first actions a deputation to the International Labor Organization to thank in person both the Director-General and the President of the conference for the recent study of the status of women in industry made by the International Labor Office, and to urge that this study be followed by action calculated to raise the status of women workers throughout the world.

Two Requests

Women from Austria, Great Britain, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States, who represented the Women's Consultative Committee, the Equal Rights International, and other organizations, joined in the deputation, which laid before the Director-General two specific requests:

1. That the I. L. O. incorporate in its constitution a provision requiring that all conventions concluded under its auspices be founded upon the rule of equal rights for men and women.

2. That further provision, requiring that both men and women, with equal voting rights, be included in all delegations to meetings and conferences held under the auspices of the I. L. O.

The women were encouraged by the discovery that beside their own requests in regard to status, two draft resolutions relating to the same subject would come before the conference. One of these, presented by Leon Jouhaux, French workers' delegate, constitutes an examination of the report of the Office on the law and women's work, and expresses an opinion on the policy to be followed on certain aspects of the problem.

Asks Wage Report

"It cannot yet be said," this resolution states, "that a satisfactory solution has been found for the vital problem of the equality of women in every sphere of industrial and public life." It asks that the Office shall complete as soon as possible its inquiry on the present wage methods and shall prepare a detailed report on which an international convention may be based, with a view to giving practical effect to the goal of equal wages for equal work.

The second draft resolution, presented by Mr. Kupers, workers' delegate of The Netherlands, recalls the fact that this ideal that "men and women shall receive equal remuneration for work of equal value" is already incorporated in the constitution of the I. L. O. and asks that the Office shall make further study of that part of the report on the law and women's work which relates to the salaries of women workers.

Norway's Fight on Drunkenness Advanced in Authoritative Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, July 1—This Nation takes a big step forward today in combatting the drink evil as the law comes into effect authorizing temperance societies to send inveterate drinkers to appropriate homes. There are also provisions for State assistance for those unable to afford to pay the fees of such homes and for protection for wives and children of drinkers.

Authority Granted

The new law places temperance committees in an authoritative position. The task of these societies has long been to spread information on all alcoholic problems, to support education on drink matters in the schools, to advise drinkers about ways to overcome their habits, tell them of existing homes, and so on.

But it was widely felt that the committees should have authority to commit drinkers to remedial homes. This authority was provided in a bill adopted Feb. 26, 1932 but the legislation was held up pending study of the expense involved. Later, however, a committee was formed to revise the bill which now, in its new form, has been passed by the Storting and sanctioned in Royal Council.

Thus, under the statute effective today, sobriety committees have authority not only to advise an inveterate drinker to enter a home for two years, but to commit when necessary. The State will pay where necessary and there will be provision for his family during his absence.

Salary to Wife

When the case is considered not serious enough to send to a home it may still be found necessary to look after the family, and decide that the bread-winner's salary be paid to his wife instead of to him. It is recognized that this will also be a protection for the community. The man will be prevented from drinking away his money and then appealing for parish assistance.

A new home for drink addicts is also being opened at Björnebekk. This home is on a country estate and is to provide opportunities for out-of-door activities, and for work on the farm for those who are able to do such work. It is considered an advance in such institutions and is at first to accommodate 60 men, but this number can be increased.

Of All Things . . . !

Showers of Nails

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—The Rev. Ward Davis spoke to the janitor at his church and suggested he sweep nails away from beside his church building because he thought they might puncture tires.

"All right," said the janitor, "but there'll be more there tomorrow. The pigeons toss them down."

The Rev. Davis thought he was being spoofed but said nothing about it. Next day he bent over to pick up another nail. One hit him on the head.

"I looked up and there was a pigeon, peeping over the edge of the roof," related Mr. Davis.

A Mudoplane?

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—John Moore, scheduled to leave snowless Anchorage airport in early June, wasn't a bit nonplussed by the knowledge he'd need ski landing gear to alight and take off again from snow-bound Stuyahok.

Airline colleagues merely turned on a hydrant and made a gooey mud pie, 450 feet long, of the airport runway. Moore took off after his plane skied 350 feet through the slippery stuff.

Several airmen, arriving from the snowy interior, had landed their ski-equipped machines on the bare ground without mishap, earlier.

Beaver Blocks CCC

DEER LODGE, Mont. (AP)—That beaver is back!

Early this spring he pestered CCC workers for a week, nightly undoing all the daytime work they had accomplished in draining the dam in which the beaver lived. He kept plugging the outlets the boys made in the dam but finally disappeared.

Now he's back again. He gnaws aspen trees and fells them across the drains. His work is delaying completion of a huge CCC camp, expected to be one of the largest out west.

Well Yields Treasure

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—A disused well in the basement of Candelario's old Indian trading post yielded a bucketful of old Spanish gold coins and jewelry worth at least $9,000.

Robert Vigil found the bucket as he cleaned out the well to make it a tourist attraction. John Candelario, a grandson of the late J. S. Candelario, operates the establishment.

A. K. Montgomery, attorney for the Candelario estate, said the gold apparently was part of the colorful Indian trader's widely-known collection of old money and jewelry. It was deposited to the credit of the estate.

Town Doesn't Stand Still

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—The "town" of Radical, Mo., has jumped about six miles across Stone County.

"When Mrs. Jennings was the postmaster," explains Mrs. Edith Cox, "the post office was where she lived. But now I'm the postmaster and this is where I live so this is where the post office is."

And that's just about all there is to Radical, Mo.

Gives Himself a Ticket

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—Policeman Clifford Kirkpatrick, on his day off, returned to his automobile to find he had parked overtime.

He took out his notebook and wrote himself a ticket.

Then he drove to the Traffic Bureau and paid a 50-cent fine.

Not So Economical

GOLDENDALE, Wash. (AP)—Economy-minded Fire Chief Martin Spalding is convinced tires can wear too long to be economical.

He placed an order for a set to replace ones purchased 15 years ago, and was informed he would have to add four wheels for the fire truck to the order as the old-size tires no longer are manufactured.

Nobel Prize for Roosevelt?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1—The New York State Conference of Polish Clubs, in session here, today nominated President Roosevelt for the Nobel Peace Prize and sent its nomination in a letter to the Norwegian Storthing.

The conference took similar action in 1906, when it nominated President Theodore Roosevelt, and in 1919 suggested President Wilson to receive that honor.

The conference's letter was signed by Edward C. Rybicki, of Albany, President, and Frank D. Orzechowski, of Brooklyn, Secretary.

Mr. Rybicki, in the discussion which preceded the adoption of a resolution calling for President Roosevelt's nomination, said:

"The people of practically all nations of the world have hailed with enthusiasm the efforts of President Roosevelt for world peace. The response to his many and courageous peace pronouncements has been as enthusiastic from the nations far removed from the scene of potential conflict as those threatened with destruction. His recent message for peace has made the threatened outbreak of war less likely.

"The remarkable frankness and candor of President Roosevelt's many appeals have summoned the nations to hope, and that they give serious thought of their future before it is too late. His recent clarification of American foreign policy is, without doubt, the greatest single contribution to world peace made in many months."

The conference represents more than 90,000 members of Polish clubs in the state.

Leaflets Tell British What to Do If War Comes

LONDON (AP) — The British Government plans distribution of 15,000,000 leaflets to householders on "some things you should know it war should come."

Two more issues of 15,000,000 will deal with the use and care of gas masks, screening of lights for blackouts in event of air attacks with "evacuation — when and how."

Honors Urged for Wright

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, proposed June 30 that an honorary aircraft pilot's certificate be issued to Orville Wright, aviation pioneer, for "outstanding service in advacing the science of aeronautics."

Group to Celebrate Printing Invention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The American Institute of Graphic Arts, aided by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has appointed a committee to coordinate a nation-wide celebration by libraries, schools and book and magazine publishers in the United States of the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing from movable metal type next year, it was announced by the Institute here today.

The committee headquarters will be at the American Institute of Graphic Arts here and will be known as the Committee for the National Observance of the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the Invention of Printing From Movable Types. It is under the chairmanship of Henry Watson Kent, secretary of The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Milk Drivers Threaten Strike in N. Y. City Area

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas O'Leary, President of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, said June 30 a strike involving 15,000 American Federation of Labor milk wagon drivers in the metropolitan area would be called at midnight Sunday unless union and distributors reach a new agreement.

Ball Bearings Perfected; Man Tows Railroad Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—To show how roller bearings are improving railroading, a switchman here recently threw a rope over his shoulder and towed a 110,000-pound streamlined railroad car down the track.

If this had been an old-time car, he couldn't have budged it, because of the tremendous starting resistance. But the new roller bearings reduce starting friction as much as 85 to 88 per cent.

Exhibit of the apparatus was arranged by the Milwaukee road, first to adopt roller bearings for passenger equipment when the bearings were perfected 12 years ago.

Traveling Men's Officers

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Harold Smith of Racine, Wis., was elected Supreme Counselor of the Order of United Commercial Travelers at the 52nd annual convention June 29. Other officers named included John D. Densmore of Worcester, Mass., Supreme Past Counselor; and O. L. Darter of Bristol, Tenn., Supreme Sentinel.

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The Submarine: Can It Be Made Safe?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The majority of our naval officers consider the submarine a necessary evil, and would welcome its abolition, were such a thing possible. During naval conferences in the past, attempts to prohibit the use of this type of vessel proved fruitless, because certain nations considered submarines a weapon that would offset their weakness in other types of combatant ships. These conferences did place restrictions on the size of submarines and on certain uses to which they could be put, but there the matter was dropped.

A submarine is useful for scouting purposes as it often can make observations without being seen by an enemy and withdraw, later to radio information which may be of vital importance. It also serves as a potential threat which may or may not, depending upon attendant circumstances, become a demoralizing influence.

The striking power of a submarine is problematical. Against a well-organized fleet formation, the submarine has little chance to inflict serious damage, but there is always a possibility that torpedoes can be driven home. Against isolated units of a fleet, the submarine has a better chance of success if it can reach the right place at the right time. However, zig-zag courses and alertness on the part of the intended victim, are likely to frustrate the most carefully planned approach of a submarine.

Conclusions Drawn By Naval Authority

Can the submarine be made safe?

This question arises anew from recent submarine disasters. Some of the answers are contained in testimony given at the initial inquiry into the sinking of the Squalus.

That testimony—and some of the conclusions to be drawn from it—is analyzed in the accompanying article by an outstanding naval authority whose official connection with submarine operation requires that he write anonymously.

Forty years ago, the submarine was a toy with possibilities. Today, the submarine can be a sizable ship. On the surface they are stanch craft, able to cruise for long distances at comparatively high speed. Relatively speaking, on the surface they are as safe as any other type of vessel. Below the surface, they require expert handling and, as the three recent catastrophes involving the Squalus, the Thetis, and the Phenix have shown, are subject to sudden disaster, only too often attended by fatal consequences. It takes but one slight error in operation, or a failure of material, to produce dire results.

Defect in Air Induction

The Court of Inquiry dealing with the Squalus tragedy has produced evidence which seems definitely to indicate that the sinking was due to a failure in the air induction system. This could have been caused either by the valve itself not having been properly closed or by some failure in the material forming the air induction system outside of the pressure hull of the vessel. The exact nature of the failure will probably not be known until the Squalus has been raised and dry docked.

The proposed interlock between the air induction valve and the ballast vents would be of no value in case of a rupture in the system outside of the pressure hull, and in any event, would be an extremely complicated mechanical or electrical device added to the many other all too intricate mechanisms now crowded into a submarine. And what guarantee that it of itself would not prove a broken reed!

The Thetis disaster is said to have been caused by an open torpedo tube. All such tubes in submarines have interlocks designed to prevent the inner and outer doors of a tube being opened at the same time. Did this interlock fail? Similarly the idea of having a pipe to trickle water down the back of the diving officer's neck, should the air induction valve be open, appears to have little merit. Perforce this pipe must have a valve in it. So what gadget should be provided to insure this valve being open at the proper time?

Faulty Location of Valves

On the Squalus, all leads from the air induction system are provided with manually operated cut-off valves, designed to care for just such an emergency as occurred. The testimony shows that these valves in the control room, could be and were closed before much water gained entrance. However, in the opinion of one witness, whose testimony should carry weight, similar valves in the engine rooms were so located that, in his words, "a man couldn't even get near it; he would be swept away by the water and couldn't do a thing." If this implication is supported by facts, and a glance at the proper blueprint will give the answer, the Squalus and probably many others of our submarines are fatally defective with respect to the locations of these valves. They should be placed next to the skin of the ship and be fitted to operate through remote control, from positions removed from the inrush of water.

Lieutenant Naquin recommended the installation of "automatic, instantaneous, snap action equipment for closing these pipes." This suggestion is fraught with grave danger. Should such valves in the air supply for the engines, accidentally snap shut, it would be quite possible that before the engines could be stopped, they would exhaust the air in the submarine to such an extent that the vacuum created would seriously incapacitate many of the personnel. However, a 17-inch pipe under very little head of water, will fill the comparatively small engine room of a submarine quickly, and it would appear that some type of unbalanced butterfly valve should be given consideration; not to replace the gate-valves which are now the standard installation, but for emergency use only. The valves in the engine exhausts have to be closed before a submarine dives, so why should it not be made routine procedure for the air induction valves to be closed also?

Structural Failures Rare

The suggestion that a manually operated signal mechanism be installed is entitled to receive consideration, and it is patent, after the four-hour experience of the last escape party in the rescue chamber, that positive means to prevent "riding turns" on the drum for the down-haul line should be installed, as well as the suggested wire rope cutting device.

No man-made mechanical device can ever be entirely perfect and a submarine is no exception to this maxim. With our methods of inspection of materials, structual failures seldom occur. We do not operate submarines with incompetent crews and when disaster overtakes a well-found craft such as the Squalus, the cause is eagerly sought in order that precautions against similar trouble may be taken.

The Squalus, in time, will be raised and made to divulge her secret. Undoubtedly the Thetis will be made to do likewise, and with the United States Navy's generous acquiescence to the request of the French Naval Ministry in placing the services of the U. S. S. Pigeon (a sister ship of the Falcon) at their disposal, there is an excellent possibility that the Phenix will also be raised and the reason for her fatal dive made clear.

In 1930, the United States joined Great Britain and Italy in an effort to abolish submarines. France and Japan effectively opposed this commendable desire and submarine building went on apace. Our country undoubtedly would willingly enter into such an agreement today, but as the possibility of such a desirable concordat seems remote, we must spare no effort in seeking out and eradicating every mechanical weakness in our submarines to the end that they will not only be made safe for their crews, but effective against possible enemies as well.

The rescue chamber used with signal success in saving 33 men from the Squalus, was developed as a result of the accident to the S-4 in 1927. Perhaps in our latest submarine tragedy, there also may be some measure of silver lining to an otherwise dark cloud.

Relief Bill Signed—Reluctantly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—President Roosevelt condemned the $1,755,600,000 relief bill passed hurriedly by House and Senate yesterday, but nevertheless signed it to continue WPA and the Nation's aid to the unemployed.

The bill contains, he declared, a "number of provisions which will work definite hardship and inequality on more than 2,000,000 citizens." When families of these relief workers are counted, he said, approximately 8,000,000 persons will suffer from the bill's deficiencies—people, he added, who "through no fault of their own are in dire need."

"This is another main appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning tomorrow, July 1. It comes to me from Congress at 10 p. m. of June 30," Mr. Roosevelt said. "Obviously I cannot withhold my signature and thereby stop work relief for the needy unemployed."

He listed as "some of the hardships imposed" by the bill:

"It requires that security wages in different localities shall be varied in greater degree than is justified by differences in the cost of living. But the same provision also requires that the current national average security wage shall be maintained. The net result of this probably will impose a reduction in security wages in northern and western areas, and a corresponding rise in that portion of the Nation which has a warmer climate.

"A requirement that project workers (excepting veterans) who have been continuously employed on projects for more than 18 months shall be laid off for 30 days. The Senate amendment which allowed the exercise of some discretion in the case of families in dire need, was stricken out at the insistence of House conferees.

"Administrative expenses are limited to 3.4 per cent. This is about the same percentage as overhead has been costing this year, but because the total of the relief administration has been cut by over half a billion dollars, it is obvious the overhead for the smaller sum will be higher on a percentage basis than the overhead for the larger sums—that is if equal efficiency is to be maintained.

"The Federal Theater Project is abolished. This singles out a special group of professional people for a denial of work in their own profession. It is discrimination of the worst type. I have not objected to provisions that a portion of the costs of projects for artists, musicians, and writers should be paid for by local governments and sponsored by them, and the same provision could well have been applied to theater projects. House conferees declined to yield to the Senate and we have, as a result, an entering wedge to legislation against a specific class in the community."

Experts in the Field of Co-operatives

Kaye-Roth

John Fisher
Canadian Representative of Scottish Co-operative

Neil Beaton
President of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

John MacKenzie
Member of Board of Directors of the Scottish Co-operative

Scotland's Co-ops Lead World In Production and Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Scotland, with 900,000 heads of families as members, leads the co-operatives of the world in percentage of membership, in sales per member and in the amount of goods produced in factories for members, according to Neil S. Beaton, President of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, who is here to observe the working of the movement in the United States.

"Between three fifths and three quarters of the families in Scotland are now doing at least part of their business through co-operatives, and 15 per cent of all retail trade in the country is handled by the co-ops," Mr. Beaton said in an interview here today.

"In several fields the co-operatives are doing an even greater percentage of the business. One quarter of all the milk is handled through co-operative societies, 22 per cent of the coal, 20 per cent of the bread and 28 per cent of the meat trade."

As co-operative retail societies in Scotland have grown, they have worked together in the formation of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, of which Mr. Beaton is President, and have already taken great strides in the field of manufacture. The co-ops own factories producing boots, shoes, hosiery, raincoats, hats, linen, blankets, tweeds, linoleum, jams, coffees, confections, bicycles, radios, furniture, and other household supplies.

Goods to the value of $35,000,000 were produced in Scottish co-operative factories last year, Mr. Beaton said, while goods worth $112,000,000 were handled through retail societies. The latter figure is an increase of $6,200,000 over the sales for 1937, he added.

Mr. Beaton said that all of the 14,500 employees of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and the 16,000 employees of retail co-operatives were members of their respective trade unions; that the co-ops provide vacations with pay and sick leave, and require that all employees retire at 65 years, on pensions paid by the co-operatives.

Mr. Beaton is accompanied on his American tour, which will include many of the major cities in Canada and the United States, by John MacKenzie, a director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and David Muir, manager of the Co-operative Flour Mills.

Synopsis of a Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

a modest rap, tells the galleries to behave. But it is the Senators who are noisy.

11:12 p. m.—Senator Barbour pauses to whisper to Senator Vandenberg resumes, but misses the point of his sentence and goes back and tries again.

11:17 p. m.—Senator Barbour sits. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, one of the unpurged Democratic conservatives, takes the floor. Speaking readily, without notes he quickly catches full attention.

11:30 p. m.—Half an hour to go. Senator Tydings is comparing the President's gold power with that of European dictator.

11:45 p. m.—This is the maximum of tension in the big chamber. Galleries are staring down, all eyes on the clock. Senator Tydings has broken off into a lighter vein of satire. Majority leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, dressed in a green suit with green tie, has come to his desk. He looks solemn.

11:52 p. m.—Senator Tydings still talking, but interest in the clock surpasses interest in his speech. Senator Barkley whispers with Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana and Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona at his seat. There is a rumor in the gallery of some new Administration move after midnight.

11:57 p. m.—A quiet, waiting chamber, packed with people, watching the hands of a clock. Senate seats are nearly all full, walls behind are crammed to capacity. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada has taken the chair. Galleries are never more filled than now.

11:58 p. m.—Senator Tydings still talking.

11:59 p. m.—Eyes on Senator Barkley. Will he make a last move? He moves restlessly; says nothing.

12:01 a. m.—"I note we are now in Saturday morning," (laughter) says Senator Tydings. Vice-President Garner arrives. Why doesn't the Senate quit if the deadline is over?

12:04 a. m.—Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont (acting minority leader) asks Senator Tydings if he knows what "calendar day" it is? "It is 4 minutes past midnight, July the first, Saturday morning, 1939," replies Senator Tydings.

12:10 a. m.—Senator Tydings still talking. The chamber is tense. Something unexpected is going on.

12:15 a. m.—What day is it anyway? The clock says Saturday morning but technically it is the old Senate day. Interest in Senator Tydings' speech lags, interest in the day grows. Lights are out in the rear lobby and when the glass doors open recumbent Senators are seen.

12:17 a. m.—Senator Tydings twice misstates the month as "January" instead of July in discussing what day it is. At his repetition of the slip there is a roar of laughter. Well anyway, it is a fiscal new year, quips Senator Tydings.

12:18 a. m.—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio follows Senator Tydings. He has a prepared speech. Looking pointedly at Senator Barkley he says he will sit down whenever the latter moves to adjourn. The devaluation power has expired, why continue the fight, he demands. Senator Barkley sits in dramatic silence.

12:20 a. m.—Senator Taft has revealed the maneuver. The Democrats, he says, cannot hope to revive a power which has expired. His statement is the first hint to the galleries of what the Democrats seek to do.

12:25 a. m.—If the Republicans are so sure of their ground, queries Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, why don't they let the vote come now? Senator Taft merely reiterates that revival is now impossible. Senator Austin holds a series of discussions about the floor. Every eye follo . his movements.

12:43 a. m.—Senator Taft still talking. "I should like to adjourn and go home," he says. So would everyone else.

12:45 a. m.—Now Senator Taft is quoting from the Columbus Evening Dispatch. He reads editorials at length. Senator Barkley sits silent, a look of virtuous resignation on his face.

12:55 a. m.—Senator Taft is reading from Glass's biography. This writer will retire to take a nap.

1:30 A. M.—Nap over. Senator Barkley is explaining the agreement reached with Senator Austin for a vote next Wednesday at 5 p. m., with limitation of debate. Galleries half full.

1:40 A. M.—Senator Barkley reads opinion from Attorney General.

1:50 A. M.—Senator Austin says, "We who are opposed to the extension do not admit anything, do not waive any claims or rights."

1:55 A. M.—Senator Barkley: "I move that the Senate now adjourn until Wednesday, July 5." There is a stampede before formal acceptance is taken.

2:00 A. M.—The full moon shines on the capitol dome. The sky is clear.

Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

emplacement of a number of pieces of artillery which have been brought from East Prussia.

Polish Attitude Stiffens

In the face of these provocative preparations Polish attitude has remained reserved, but there are now signs of an unmistakable stiffening of the Polish stand. There is reason to believe that the Poles have no intention of letting these military moves attain a proportion where they would seriously endanger Polish rights in the Free City.

At the same time German diplomatic circles here have let it be known—perhaps as a trial balloon or red herring—that Germany would welcome a peaceful provisional arrangement in Danzig. It is suggested that Danzig might be declared German territory without any change being made in its present military status [presumably meaning a new military status after the "Freikorps" completes its present work].

Congress Jolts New Deal Plans In Wide Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

night. Republicans argue they have expired. Administrative leaders deny this and declare in effect they are only "asleep" and can be revived whenever the Senate affixes its signature to the conference report extending such powers, already passed by the House. In this question of the extension of "expired" Federal powers there is controversy whose settlement may set a precedent for years to come.

The monetary bill provides for extension of three major instruments as follows:

1. Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.
2. President's power to devalue the dollar.
3. President's power to make silver purchases at prices above the world market.

The executive had all these powers heretofore under legislation which expired at midnight last night. The new bill, which the Senate "talked to defeat" would have continued these powers, in addition to cutting off further purchases of silver from foreign countries. The Administration had worked out a deal with the silver bloc which apparently gave it a majority to pass the new monetary bill if it could have come to a vote. But a series of speakers—mostly Republicans, but ending up with Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland—filibustered the bill, and at midnight it had failed to pass. The executive's fiscal powers automatically expired.

New Parliamentary Device

But the Senate did not adjourn It was evident that the exultant Republicans feared some new parliamentary device as they looked at Majority Leader Alben W. Barkey (D) of Ky., sitting grim and patient at his desk, with tense galleries above and crowded legislative chamber around him. What the Administration had in view shortly appeared, and left Republicans at first incredulous. It was a declaration that the Senate might continue the grant later on, without introducing new legislation despite the fact that the old bill had expired. The President's followers argue that this unusual procedure can extend the old powers.

When this maneuver of the Administration became evident speakers continued to vote while leaders discussed what to do, and Republicans and Democratic conservatives took hurried council. Not until nearly 2 a. m. did the Senate finally adjourn. Before that time, Senator Barkley had offered an opinion from Frank Murphy, Attorney General, saying:

"It is my opinion that the bill if enacted after midnight, June 30, 1939, will confer on you the powers enumerated in it until June 30, 1941."

Republicans promptly pointed out seeming inconsistencies between this position and the earlier warnings of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, President Roosevelt himself and Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, that if the bill once expired it could not be revived.

The situation was obscure even when the Senate quit after agreeing to vote next Wednesday at 5 p. m. on legislation to continue the grant. As a whole the ambiguous situation represented an Administration defeat, like the development on relief and neutrality bills, although in this case perhaps only a temporary one. The White House would have preferred to see the Senate promptly approve the conference report which the House had previously approved. The report continued the President's devaluation powers, over Republican opposition, and raised the Treasury's domestic silver-purchase price to 70 cents, as a concession to the silver bloc, formerly allied with the Republicans.

Republicans declared the effort to continue the bill after the midnight deadline was illegal and fruitless. They argued that entirely new legislation would have to be drafted and submitted to Congress. The Administration, on the other hand, asserts the measure will not have to pass the House again. It will simply require Senate acceptance of the conference report, which includes the major bone of contention, continuance of the President's right to devalue the dollar.

What developments occur between now and next Wednesday's vote remain to be seen.

House Retains Partial Ban On Exportation of Arms

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Under the terms of a new and momentous charter of foreign policy passed by the House of Representatives last night, the Roosevelt Administration will be able to extend its policy of active peacemaking by means which are stronger than heretofore, but short of the shipment of arms and ammunition to warring powers.

The Hull-Roosevelt fight for outright repeal of the automatic arms embargo was probably lost. The modified embargo written into the bill by a stubborn and militant bipartisan majority, and sustained against the almost desperate efforts of Administration leaders to dislodge it, reflected a determined and almost unanimous desire to stay clear of any foreign war and to sever the cord of arms shipments which might drag the United States in.

The bill now faces a highly uncertain Senate, with threat of a filibuster if the Administration provisions are re-inserted. However, the considered votes of 200 to 188 on the whole bill, and 214 to 173 approving the modified embargo—both votes in which each man's position was recorded for everyone to see — indicate that only a major and unlikely reversal would move the House from its position. So strong was the tide of independence that it was only by the slender margin of two votes—in a division of 196 to 194 which was checked and confirmed a second time—that the whole Bloom bill escaped being entirely buried by being sent back to Committee.

Helps Democratic Nations

Following are the salient points of the bill as passed:

1. The modified embargo permits trade in "implements of war" which the existing embargo denied, and is confined solely to "arms and ammunition." This trade could and probably would prove one-sided in favor of the democratic powers in view of Britain's command of the seas.

2. This trade may also permit sale and shipment of military aircraft and probably would allow the sale of commercial aircraft and parts which could readily be converted to military purposes. Members were divided on the meaning of the bill in this connection, and in such a case an Administration friendly to the powers controlling the seas could take advantage of the doubts to favor its own policy.

3. The modified embargo in the House bill is not automatic. This highly significant point was lost sight of in the intensity of the drama surrounding the bill's passage. The modified embargo is merely one section in the House bill which the President may invoke as a unit or may not invoke, at his own discretion. Thus the Administration under extreme circumstances, if the President considered that he had the support of public opinion, could nullify the effect of last night's vote and achieve the outright repeal of the present mandatory embargo by declining to invoke the House bill in its entirety.

Carried Under American Flag

4. The newly permitted trade in "implements of war" and all the broader classifications of war materials such as metals, oil and gasolene, trucks, foodstuffs and the like, could be shipped in vessels flying the American flag, once the title to the goods had been transferred to the foreign purchaser. There is under consideration in Congress a huge war risk insurance system which would enable American shippers to disregard the risks of carrying these war materials to the democratic powers which would control the seas, in defiance of counterblockade and reprisals by plane and submarine which might be attempted by the opposing continental alliance.

5. The House bill, if passed by the Senate and invoked by the President, would impose a number of lesser restrictions on American wartime trade and travel, designed to minimize the sort of maritime incidents which were the immediate cause of the entry of the United States into the World War.

6. Basically, the passage of the bill reflected the healthy system of checks and balances, of Administration pressure and opposition vigor, which works in the American tradition toward a common ground of policy and avoids extremes. The Administration's desire for an active share in world peacemaking resulted in a considerable tentative broadening of existing legislation. The intensive debate on the House floor and the relative independence of the House membership will ensure that the hazards of such a policy are forcibly brought to the attention of the American people, and that there will be an increased national vigilance exercised over that policy.

United Against War Entry

7. The membership of the House regardless of party affiliation showed itself during the debates to be virtually unanimous in its desire that the United States, come what may, shall not again send a military expeditionary force to fight across the seas. Whatever the disputes over neutrality and active war prevention, or other means of conducting foreign policy, this ultimate conviction of the present membership was conceded even by those observers in the galleries who would like to see a promise of military assistance to the democratic powers.

The history of the passage of the bill through the House is a story of continuous Administration retreat from a point which represented its maximum hopes—a bill which in effect promised support by "measures short of war" to the democratic powers—back to its minimum position of repeal of the automatic arms embargo which was in some respects breached last night by the strength of military noninterventionism.

Three separate times the House repulsed attempts to remove the modified arms embargo which had been inserted by a margin of two votes, on motion of Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio. The Administration had moved to substitute an entirely new bill at the last minute—a procedure which would have enabled members of the House to get rid of the Vorys embargo provision without a record vote. The opposition protested with every ounce of its energy at this strategy, the minority manager of debate, Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, charging that it marked "abandonment of representative government."

Leaders Plead for Repeal

Speaker Bankhead told the House that the Congress had made a "supreme and colossal mistake" in passing the original arms embargo and binding the hands of the President with rigid neutrality controls. "Foreign relations must be unfettered," he said. "I despise war: that is my main reason for supporting this bill . . . which will be a great gesture toward keeping America out of war."

For the opposition, Representative Lewis D. Thill (R) of Wisconsin, said he was amazed at the speeches of the majority leadership, saying they "compared with the emotional appeals in Congress at the time it entered the World War."

Whereupon the roll call was taken and the modified embargo sustained 214 to 173, and the whole bill barely escaped defeat by recommitment to committee by the margin of two votes.

Earlier, the House had removed both Section 3, providing for "combat areas" to be fixed by the President from which Americans and their ships would be banned, and Section 9 which was shrewdly worded by the opposition so that it might have been construed to ban all shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in American vessels.

Federal Bureaus Merged

(Continued from Page 1)

service, the President practically has gone the limit of his authority under the merit system, but over 20,000 jobs are specifically exempted by Congress, and thereby kept under the spoils system. In the same way in the reorganization program, although a sincere minority still feels Mr. Roosevelt's original proposal was too drastic, the major obstacle to continued progress is Congress. It is exempting big agencies from the pruning scissors as it exempts thousands from civil service reform.

The present shift concentrated some 50 agencies under three major divisions, "Federal Works", "Federal Loan Agency" and "Federal Security Agency." It touches 18,000 employees in the District of Columbia and 89,000 in the field.

Shifts are based on the following principles:

1. Regrouping agencies according to their major purposes.
2. Reducing number of bureaus which will report directly to the President.
3. Giving the President assistance in dealing with the entire executive branch of the Government.

Personnel still was something of a problem to the President as the reorganization plan went into effect. Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been named head of the new Federal Loan Agency, and John M. Carmody, Rural Electrification Administration, has been appointed to preside over the Federal Works Agency, but still without a chief is the Federal Security Agency under whose jurisdiction falls the Office of Education, United States Employment Service, Public Health Service, National Youth Administration, Social Security Board, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

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Princeton Geologists Found At Four Corners of the Globe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 1—Students of geology at Princeton University are now at work in the one real laboratory their branch of science provides, the world of nature itself.

Leaving the class rooms of old Nassau, the geologists, faculty, graduate students and undergraduates alike have gone far afield to study and map the nature and form of the land, to collect and analyze ancient fossil remains and—what from a practical standpoint is one of the most important phases of their work—to investigate natural resources of North America and their economic possibilities.

Field Expeditions

Princeton men, each engaged with his own phase of the study, are today at such great geographical distances as Venezuela, the Arctic Circle, Western United States and Newfoundland. Practically every faculty member of the Geology Department, most of the graduate students and the more advanced undergraduates are participating in numerous field expeditions, each of which is concerned, in most cases, with a brand new geographical problem.

Apart from these various independent trips, about 20 undergraduates are occupied in first-hand geological study through Princeton's Summer School of Geology and Natural Resources, now conducting its eleventh American field trip.

"Too few Americans realize that we have within our sovereign territory of the United States a higher percentage of raw materials essential to modern civilization than has any other country," Richard M. Field, Associate Professor and Director of the Summer School, said today. "By this I mean, of course, directly under our own unqualified political control. It is very important for the student of geology to see conditions as they exist in the field."

Canadian Exploration

One geologist, who completed his graduate work at Princeton recently, is assisting in the study of radium deposits in the Great Bear Lake Region of Canada, near the Arctic Circle. Associate Professor Harry H. Hess has been studying mountain formations from Newfoundland down through the Appalachians and volcanic and earthquake action in the Caribbean. This summer his work has carried him to Venezuela.

Meditating Voyages to Far Ports

Paul Parker

Girl Scout 'Mariners'
Listen to sailor's yarns aboard ship

How They Do It at Scotland Yard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After weeks of intensive and secret operations, calling for the full time activities of a specially selected group of detectives, Scotland Yard, famed London Criminal Investigation Department headquarters, believes it has now successfully checked an unusual crime wave.

Part of the credit for this success is given by Yard officials to the "Joneses" in the suburbs, the ordinary householders who have been called upon for co-operation recently to an unprecedented extent.

The crime wave which has now receded consisted of a serious increase in the number of suburban burglaries, which caused considerable comment among members of the public and in the press. Largely responsible for an increase in this type of crime has been the spread of London, the mushroom growth of new housing estates, which has had the effect of lengthening police beats in many districts.

Scotland Yard decided to concentrate on a study of suburban crime, classification of criminals' habits, education of suburban houseowners in the means to prevent burglars from breaking in.

A new squad was formed, popularly called the "Moving Squad," which kept track of each wave of burglaries in each district, moving from one district to another and making detailed inquiries into thieves' methods, local conditions, and so on. After a time it actually became possible on numerous occasions for the Moving Squad to anticipate when a wave would be likely to break in any district.

The Moving Squad brought the specialized talents of the Yard experts more closely into conjunction with the localized knowledge of district police. As a result the increase in crimes in suburbia has been checked and a slight but noticeable decrease has taken its place.

The underlying feature of the work of Scotland Yard is the fact that the word "police" stands for something more friendly and more human in London than in most other European capitals. The London force comprises 20,000 men. Headquarters in Scotland Yard, is a quiet court, tucked away among Government secretarial offices, near to the Houses of Parliament.

The area for the protection of which these 20,000 policemen are responsible is 700 square miles in extent and has 7,000,000 inhabitants. The keynote of their activities is collaboration with the public as well as with one another. This is shown not only by remarkable security of life and property now existing throughout the whole of that great human hive which is London, but also by the readiness shown by the man-in-the-street here, to help the police in their work.

When a London policeman finds himself in difficulty and blows his whistle to summon aid, it is at least as often a passer-by as the nearest constable who is first upon the scene to aid him.

Inside the headquarters are many stone stairways and lengthy corridors leading to offices where the latest police appliances may be seen by those privileged to visit these closely guarded quarters. Some of the more noticeable of the appliances are for co-ordinating radiocasting with motorized police work. The new system has been introduced by stages. The first was the setting up of telephone call boxes at short distances from one another throughout the whole of the London area. Anybody can now enter any one of these boxes and by dialing the "emergency" number 999 can ring up Scotland Yard direct. The same applies to every other London telephone connection.

The "emergency" calls are automatically sorted. The quarter of London from which each one comes is indicated by a colored light upon the wall at the Scotland Yard end. Watching over each group of these colored lights is an operator with a map to correspond spread out before him. Patrolling each area are police cars which are individually in radio communication with the operator.

The position of each car as it goes over its particular "beat" is indicated by a movable disk. Each disk carries variously colored rings indicating whether a car is free for fresh duty or if not, how it is engaged.

The operator has himself been trained in patrol work, and decides upon the spot, whether any particular call that reaches him is of such a kind as to deserve investigation. If he holds that this is the case, he speaks direct by radio to the nearest disengaged police car. So rapid is the whole transaction that it is claimed a car can usually reach in from one to three minutes the spot from which a call has been sent.

Police boats patrolling the River Thames inside the Metropolitan area are similarly equipped, and the procedure in their case is the same.

Fingerprint and photograph departments, using infra-red rays and other means of detecting otherwise invisible traces of crime co-operate in the work of identifying both incriminated persons and exhibits that may come into the hands of the police.

Scotland Yard's work in detecting and preventing crime is supplemented by important services it also performs in regulating street traffic and helping to reduce road accidents.

Yard Helps London In Fire Investigation

London Scotland Yard has been called in to assist in the investigation of a series of fires which have resulted in a loss of more than $2,500,000, "owing to the exceptional circumstances," Mr. Osbert Peake, Undersecretary of the Home Office, told the House of Commons June 29.

Scotland Yard is without jurisdiction in the City of London but often is called in on cases in the financial district.

Life History of a Star to Come Before Noted Astronomers at Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—American astronomers, delegates to the Singer - Polignac International Congress of Astrophysics to be held in Paris from July 17-23, sailed today for what is expected to be one of the most significant conferences on the stars in recent years.

Specifically, the Congress will treat of white dwarf stars and novae or "new" stars, both of which are in the latter stages of stellar evolution. In conjunction with European colleagues they will discuss and clarify as well, the life history of a star such as our sun, and attempt to determine through what stages it goes on its progress from a nebulous whirling mass of gas to a dark, dense sphere apparently floating without aim in space.

It is hoped also to shed some new light upon the process involved in the huge explosions which make faint stars suddenly shine with tremendous brilliance. The conference is sponsored and financed by the Princess Singer-Polignac, American wife of the late Prince Polignac, through the foundation which bears her name. The Princess was heir to the Singer fortune and the foundation is in memory of her husband who had been conducting astronomical research.

Thirteen eminent astrophysicists and cosmologists from all over the world have been invited to participate in the Congress. Of these seven are American. Prof. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton will preside. With him will go Dr. Sergei Gaposchkin of Harvard and his wife, Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, also of Harvard; Dr. C. S. Beals, of the Dominoin Astrophysical Observatory of Victoria; Dr. Walter S. Baade, of the Mount Wilson Observatory; and Dr. Gerard P. Kuiper and Dr. S. Chandrasekher of the Yerkes Observatory.

Among the European natural scientists who will present papers at the Congress are Sir Arthur Eddington, who will talk on the theory of white dwarfs, and the Chanoine Lemaitre, famous Belgian cosmologist who recently visited the United States. The Chanoine Lemaitre will talk upon the subject of novae, supernovae, and cosmic rays. Amos J. Shaler of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will act as Secretary of the Congress and also as interpreter.

Press Methods Taught

LONDON (AP)—Miniature newspaper offices set up in classrooms throughout the country are part of a competition launched by an English daily to familiarize children with methods of the press.

Digging Canal Across France Proposed With Spanish Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The problem of some hundreds of thousands of Spanish refugees on French soil has revived the project of cutting a canal from Bordeaux to Narbonne, thus linking up the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

At first sight, these two problems would not appear to be connected. But in political circles it is pointed out that the strategic position in the Mediterranean is such that it is more than ever desirable to have access to it from the Atlantic, without being obliged to go right round Spain and Portugal, and to enter by the Straits of Gibraltar, which may indeed be blocked.

Yet the building of this canal, which was first contemplated by the Romans, has been rendered almost impossible by the excessive cost and lack of man-power. Why, it is asked, should France not employ the veritable army of Spanish refugees, who are at present kept in camps of concentration, on labors which will be useful?

More point is given to this proposal by the German project of a canal which will join the Rhine, the Main, and the Danube. Attention is usually directed on German military designs, and there is a tendency to overlook the more important pacific designs which will change European geography.

Offset to German Plan

In 1945, if Germany keeps to its time-table, there will be a continuous water route from the North Sea to the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean will, to the extent that this waterway is utilized, become less vital. The French scheme—known as the Canal des Deux Mers—is a kind of pendant to the German scheme, and will redress the balance in favor of the Mediterranean. It would be a great triumph if the Canal des Deux Mers could also be opened in 1945.

The German scheme, by which goods can be exchanged by Western Europe and the countries of the Near East, including Afganistan and Iran, will have considerable political as well as economic consequences. Germany will be master of Central Europe. It will lack no raw materials. It will have cereals, metals, cotton, wool, oil, fruit; and it will pay in manufactured products.

A European war would certainly upset these German plans, and that is why good observers believe there will be no European war. The aims of Germany can be achieved by peaceful penetration, and this grandiose European waterway is not only practical but symbolic.

Not to be outdone by Germany, the French are seriously studying the old project of a canal which would shorten the journey from London to Port Said by 850 miles.

Transfer of Fleets

The Western part of the Mediterranean, in which lies Spain, may, from the French viewpoint, become more vulnerable; and it would certainly be, in a military sense, as well as in a commercial sense, highly advantageous to be able to cut across the narrowest part of France and to come out well into the Mediterranean. It is urged that, with a sufficiently wide canal, the transfer of the British and French Atlantic fleets could be effected in a single day.

It is estimated than 200,000 workers could be employed for six years if the matter were put in hand at once; and thus the problem of Spaniards, who are at present a charge on France, and who may not be permitted for a long time to return to their own country, would be largely solved.

Immigration Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP)—While one Senate Committee was approving a bill permitting admission of 20,000 German refugee children to the United States, another stamped its okay June 30 on a proposal to halt all immigration for five years.

The measure to halt the inflow of immigrants, sponsored by Senator Robert R. Reynolds, (D) of North Carolina, was amended by the Immigration Committee, however, to permit entry of the refugee children of the proposed special legislation regarding them was enacted.

Complicating this, the Banking Committee amended the refugee children bill, introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, to provide that the children admitted should be deducted from the regular immigration quotas. The children would be admitted over a two-year period, would have to be 14 years of age, or younger, and be assured a home in this country.

Enrollment Rises For Girl Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Registration in Girl Scout camps this summer is expected to be the highest yet attained—in the neighborhood of 150,000.

With approximately 1,300 camps in operation, a widened opportunity for the teaching of the Girl Scout code of tolerance, co-operativeness, honesty and self-reliance is afforded through outdoor activities. The enjoyment of sports and crafts, or "whatever the girls like best to do," may be the first incentive, but character-building is the permanent contribution of these camps, according to sponsors.

"Unsuspected consideration for others manifests itself," an official of the National Girl Scout News Bureau, said. "Repeated camp experiences can eventually remake the character and disposition of a child."

For the youngest Girl Scouts, the "Brownies," opportunities to discover the world for themselves are given by the counsellors, and various special projects are provided, one of the most popular being that of taking care of pets.

Swedish Women Continue Gains In Civil Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, July 1—Today Swedish women win a new right. They may not be dismissed from employment by reason of their becoming engaged, married, or having children. The only stipulation is that they must have been permanently employed by the same employer for at least two years and the firm must have at least three employees.

In few countries have women obtained such a high measure of civil rights as in Sweden. They are eligible for all public offices, for they can become solicitors,, judges, professors. The only exception is the Army and the Church. It may not be so long before they will be allowed certain positions in the Church. It is a question that has been much discussed lately, and last year for the first time two women were members of the Church Assembly.

Old Greek Drain Restored to Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Two thousand years ago engineers in Athens constructed a huge drain to carry off the surface water from the market place of the ancient Greek city. Next year, when the cleaning out process is completed, this old drainage system will again dispose of the rain water which falls upon this area.

Word of the discovery of the drain and of its rehabilitation to serve its original purpose was received here July 1 from Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Princeton University, who is directing, for the American School of Classical Studies, the long campaign of excavating the old Athens market place.

The drain, according to dimensions sent by Professor Shear, is nearly four feet wide at the bottom, tapering to slightly less than a yard at the top and has a depth, beneath the cover slabs, of eight and one-half feet. The drain extends throughout the entire area, with secondary channels leading into it at intervals. Excavation has involved, in one place, tunneling under an existing street.

That the drain was not maintained after the sack of Sulla in 86 B. C. has been indicated to archaeologists by the discovery in it of pottery identified as belonging to that period.

Curb on Unsightly Riversides Sought by British Planners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Control over Britain's riverside development is being demanded here.

Organized protests having helped to focus public attention with some success on the necessity of banning "ribbon development" or roads, planners now hope to bring similar pressure to bear to eliminate the unsightly development of river banks with unplanned shacks and houses and bungalows and factories.

Leading this new movement—which has influential support in the daily press—is Dr. Thomas Adams, town-planner, who is consultant to the Thames Valley Joint Planning Committee.

Riverside Authority

Dr. Adams calls for the arming of river authorities with stronger powers to control ugly riverside development.

While the use of the river for navigation requires that some zones should be used for industry, he says, industrial use may be less objectionable than the bungalows, shacks, and caravans, that "are indiscriminately scattered along the river banks at Sunbury, Shepperton, Dockett Eddy, Chertsey Mead, and Staines," on the Thames.

Dr. Adams recommends the screening of discordant building by planting trees. "The trees at Hamburgh Island, for instance, are not only pleasing in themselves, but they are invaluable as a screen to the untidiness behind them, he declares.

The Thames Valley Joint Planning Committee recently made a tour of the stretch between Kingston and Egham Surrey. This trip stressed the fact that the scenery of the river depends not only on the openness of its surroundings, but on the correct grouping of its various elements—water, meadows, trees, and buildings.

"The reservation of open space is, therefore, only the first step towards the preservation of that scenery's beauty," Dr. Adams maintains.

Planning Committee Acts

The T. V. P. C. is making all efforts in its power to preserve the beauty of its river. It cannot stop the depredations of the builder along many stretches of the river, but it has been able to secure a number of open spaces by preserving areas of riverside land which are liable to flooding and have thus been restricted from building.

The Committee would also like to see other beautiful pieces of land reserved for the public for all time, including the slopes of Coopers Hill, adjoining Runnymede, Chertsey Mead, land opposite Shepperton between the river and Desborough Cut, Coway Sale near Walton Bridge, and a narrow strip between Walton and Sunbury Lock.

World Drive Against Opium Forecast in Geneva Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — An international conference to make effective the efforts of the League of Nations to stop the opium traffic is now anticipated here.

The League seems to have come to a minor crossroads over this matter and it is now evident that steps must be taken to standardize in some measure the methods used in various countries to curtail the drug traffic.

Although the fundamental upon which the Opium Commission has been working snice 1925 is curtailment of world output, there is a surplus stock estimated to amount to 140 per cent of a year's consumption. Producing countries, including Iran, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Greece, are not consumers and have no interest in depriving themselves of a substantial export revenue. In some countries where opium is smoked a State monopoly keeps prices high on the theory that the drug is thus placed out of the reach of most addicts, while other governments enforce a strict prohibition.

Since it has been found that the illicit trade continues both under price control and restriction of sale the Commission has considered the possibility that prices might be lowered in order to take away the profits from the illicit trade.

The draft convention also will seek a compromise between control by quotas with a closed market, or permitting an open market under close supervision. Transit regulations will make it almost impossible for smugglers to enter the territorial waters of any country party to the future Opium Convention.

During the session of the Opium Committee held here from May 8 to June 12, considerable attention was attracted by the declarations of the American representative.

The fact that last year Japan withdrew from the Committee deprives the Committee of any official information concerning the drug situation in the Chinese territory now under Japanese occupation. Such information can now be obtained only through foreign observers. In that light the remarks of the American representative carried marked weight.

According to his statement, the situation in the Chinese area occupied by the Japanese has become alarming. Production in Manchukuo has remained the same as in the first years following the Japanese conquest. The number of addicts has increased, however—among them 2,000 Japanese. The anti-opium law enforced with some degree of success by the Chinese authorities before the present struggle, has been canceled in practice by the Japanese rulers. In Hankow the civil authorities (under Japanese control) have gone so far as encouraging the consumption of opium through the publication of recipes. In Shanghai 60 to 70 shops have opened in the neighborhood of the International and French settlements. In Peiping the American representative said that the number of smoking houses has risen to 500. Repression was said to be lenient or nonexistent.

Jews Called to Work On German Highways

VIENNA (AP)—Jews between the ages of 18 and 35 were summoned June 30 to report for work on Germany's double-lane superhighways. Jews hitherto were forced from all occupations bringing them together with Aryans. The order reflected a serious shortage of manpower in Germany.

Workers Alliance Agrees To Take Oath of Loyalty

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Workers Alliance announces that its officers and members will take an oath to support the Constitution. The Alliance, organization of relief workers, had been accused in Congress of being dominated by Communists.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

British Mural Painting

By Jan Gordon

London

The exhibition of British mural painters at the Tate Gallery, the possibility of which was mentioned in my last article, has not taken long in becoming fact. Some may suspect that it has not taken quite long enough. Three rooms on the ground floor of the gallery were allotted to the show, and the works of more than 80 mural painters exhibited. Actual walls could not of course be shown, nor were working drawings found satisfactory, so the society had to fall back on photographs.

The gratifying side of the show is that it proves the ability of our artists to solve a problem in decoration. It does more than this. One ground of plaint among painters is that, except in portraiture, pictorial art is depressingly speculative. You paint and hope to sell. And what a hope that often is, since at the Royal Academy, which offers cream of salable pictures in England, only one work in about seven is ever bought.

* * *

Such a condition is bad for the artist; as Wyndham Lewis in his new book says, it reduces them practically to the status of amateurism. The Society of Mural Painters' exhibition proves the ability of the British artist to respond, often with a heightened capacity, to demands for work of practical nature. Given a definite object to work for the painter often brings a greater tensity to the job.

The unsatisfactory side of the exhibition is a bothersome confusion of arrangement, so that the inquirer, looking for the work of any particular artist, may be put to the utmost trouble in finding what he wants. There is also an unhappy irrelevancy of size between the original works and the photographs. Perhaps this will be remedied at a subsequent exhibition but it is a pity that the problem was not considered properly at the first, so that a more effective initial impact might have been made.

The murals themselves show, I think, that this kind of art is suited to British natural method of thought. The British school is not and never has been primarily a school of painter, in the full sense of the word. It has been a school of compositional draughtsmen with an illustrative impulse. Wall decoration, by restricting painting to a flat effect and coloring to deliberately limited schemes, lays an emphasis on typically British qualities.

* * *

The outstanding example of recent complete decoration, Stanley Spencer's murals in the Oratory of All Souls, Burghclere, is well represented by large photographs. Among the other artists an element of what may be called unconscious favoritism, due to the different sizes of the photographs, makes the critic hesitate to affirm individual selections; for what may look excellent in the photograph may be unsuited to the actual place, and vice versa. An interesting feature is the evident influence exerted on the nature of the designs by contemporary furniture; one may trace a close connection between plate-glass tables or chromium-tube chairs and some of the lighter fantasies of the contemporary style.

Yet how derivative much contemporary art is, despite its surface of modernism, may be estimated by a visit to the annual exhibition of fine old English furniture at Frank Partridge's in King Street, St. James's S. W. 1. The bold chinoiserie of the lovely suite of the William and Mary period outdoes much of the fashionable chinoiserie of today; the decorative fantasy of the curious Charles II cushions in "Petit Point and Stumpwork," the exquisite use of wood in producing abstract patterns combined with floral designs in the magnificent "Olive Wood Cabinet" of the same period, and the restraint of form in the rare "Low Tripod Stand" of early Georgian work are the obvious forebears of much that passes for originality of thought nowadays. Indeed, the more one looks back the more one sees that contemporary artists are as bland borrowers as any that have ever existed and that their borrowings are not always repaid at any excessive rates of interest.

Every time Epstein exhibits a large piece of work he creates a public hullábaloo of some kind. The French have invented the word épatéism to describe such an activity. But to set out deliberately to surprise and shock may not be basically bad. It may be intended to challenge popular scales of value, and the work of the Parisian épatéists of recent years has done much to bring about an immense widening of the fields now open to aesthetic exploration. So also Epstein's challenges to popular values have done good in broadening fields of conception.

* * *

But the fact that the effect of the challenge is good does not necessarily prove the value of the work as a piece of art. Indeed it tends to obscure balanced judgment. Personally I have a feeling that Epstein in his larger works touched a peak in "Behold the Man" which he has not reached since. As "Adam" cannot adequately be described in the public press it cannot adequately be discussed and I must leave it at that.

Nevertheless in his vigorous drawings of children he has attacked a field generally left to the neat, sentimental draughtsman and has, as usual, let in a lot of air. He has not concentrated on the obvious graces, but with an emphatic pencil, bringing also a new vigor to the use of that often hesitant medium, he gives us children's portraits as alive and as convincing as his portrait sculpture. And if one asks oneself why have other artists so seldom given us such virile aspects of childhood the answer is, I think, that very few artists are as dominantly sure of their powers of drawing.

John Vickers

At the Unity Theater, London

A scene from Ben Bengal's "Plant in the Sun," produced by Herbert Marshall, with Paul Robeson as Peewee, the strike leader.

A Workers' Theater in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Within a stone's throw of London's dark and smoky northern railway termini—King's Cross, St. Pancras and Euston—a small theater, seating only 320, has now played a Pantomime to more than 40,000 persons.

This, in spite of the fact that the theater is not open to the public. It is a private club for Associate Members, who are required to buy a 1s. share and pay 1s. a year subscription.

There is behind this tale of success a story of six years' struggle and sacrifice by a handful of young people. They all have a faith in progressive political movements, but more important perhaps, they all have a stern resolution to set up a "useful" theater —a theater to provide plays which for various reasons the commercial theater of the West End would not sponsor at prices which working men and women could afford.

* * *

Until about two years ago this small group of working men, some of them unemployed, produced plays in all sorts of odd corners. For a time their center was a Bloomsbury basement. Then they found a leaky garret above some ancient offices in the City. Then they found a deserted chapel off Gray's Inn Road. Their first job was to clear out the dust which had accumulated to a depth of six inches on the floor. Then things began to look up and they found their present site—another deserted chapel.

An appeal was issued for voluntary labor to transform this old building into a well-equipped theater at an estimated cost of £1,600. Three hundred sympathizers responded. Some of them were jobless, others were people who didn't need to work, many were students, and a large number of the most highly skilled craftsmen came straight from a day's work nearly every evening for six weeks to give invaluable service.

Girls, women and students helped with the unskilled laboring, wheeling barrows, carrying hods, and painting on scaffolding 40 feet up.

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The result is a small theater with a technical equipment which is probably equal to that of any of London's most luxurious theaters. One particularly valuable innovation is the fact that all lighting is controlled from the front of the house by the producer from a sound-proof chamber which has a large glass panel let into the wall at the back of the auditorium.

Unity Theater now has the distinguished patronage and active co-operation of, among others, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Paul Robeson, Sir Stafford Cripps, Labor leader, and D. N. Pritt, K. C.

But without the enthusiasm of some hundreds of unpaid and anonymous young men and women who form the casts of the various productions which Unity presents, the work could not go on. For every production there are two full companies which play alternate nights.

* * *

Among their most striking successes have been two "Living Newspapers," the first of which told the story of the London Bus Strike from the standpoint of the strikers, while the second, produced and written within three days at the height of the September crisis, concerned itself with the fate of Czecho-Slovakia.

Paul Robeson has associated himself wholeheartedly with the movement, and played regularly for some months in the production of Ben Bengal's "Plant in the Sun." Clifford Odets' "Waiting for Lefty" was equally successful.

The present production is "Babes in the Wood: a Pantomime with a political point." It has run for six months to packed houses and has been recognized by the critics of the most Conservative newspapers as a brilliant achievement. The Lord Chamberlain would never be able to license it for public showing, since it hardly troubles to disguise the leading personages who are caricatured in it.

So effective are some of the songs that the Decca-gramophone Recording Company has issued a disk of two of them.

Producer-in-chief is Mr. Herbert Marshall, who has studied production in Moscow. The organization is to venture into the West End commercial theater next autumn, where it will present plays at the Kingsway Theater.

The total membership at the moment is in the region of 12,000, and it is spreading throughout Britain in conjunction with some 250 Left theater groups.

Design for Vicksburg

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

Conceived in Memphis, Tenn., and executed in Gloucester, Mass., a mural is now on its way to final installation in the federal courtroom of the new Post Office building in Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. Henriette Amiard Oberteuffer, French-born painter wife of the American artist, George Oberteuffer, and mother of another American painter, Karl Oberteuffer, became so fascinated by Southern types while teaching with her husband at the Memphis, Tenn., Academy of Arts, that she entered a Southern and Southwestern states government competition for the Vicksburg mural.

Long before she knew of the competition she had been studying negro types: the girl who worked in her kitchen; the children who played round the plantations—especially those to be found some miles from Memphis over the Arkansas border. And there had been visits to one of the largest cotton gins in the region, where both Oberteuffer and his wife had made sketches.

Behind the modern cotton gin, however, lay the cultural as well as the commercial and agricultural history of the South, and Mrs. Oberteuffer, working back to origins through the aid of museums and of an ancient coach still used for advertising purposes by a local Memphis taxi concern, began to evolve from her imagination a figure-teeming composition that should tell on a single courthouse wall the story of Southern development.

In order to give the various elements of her design authentic background Mrs. Oberteuffer studied the atmosphere as well as the architecture and topography of Vicksburg, building, as with the cultural, commercial and agricultural pursuits, a composite from the grand mansion of the old South to the hill-cresting new white marble Post Office and courthouse of the present day.

* * *

Before actual work on the mural began, however, the artist and her family had migrated northward, and in an improvised loft studio fronting on Gloucester harbor, the mural took shape.

It was not difficult to reconstruct the atmosphere of a prosperous cotton port against the living, moving background of fishing boats coming and going from the wharves of another town whose commerce takes to the sea. But the cramped quarters made it difficult to carry out a design that must be seen from one end to the other of a long and spacious hall.

Never was the painter able to get more than 13 feet from the large canvas on which she worked, a surface measuring 12' 2" by 13' 9". But she had seen and taken the measurements of the Vicksburg hall, and these she kept in thought as she developed her composition, keying it to the color scheme and feeling of the architecture.

Emphasis on gray and browns, with occasional color touches, all helo to achieve a general gray tone, conditioned the mural for its final place as the central note opposite the judge's bench in a large, lofty ceilinged room where the walls are gray, the ceiling white, and the wainscoting dark.

* * *

Adding to the structural difficulty was the fact that the mural, as painted in the studio, could be raised and lowered not more than two feet; while, in the final installation, it would be seen at a height of five feet.

Into the many interesting human groups that compose the mural Mrs. Oberteuffer worked innumerable sketches made during her four years in and around Memphis; while her family served as models for everything from a cotton-gin foreman (George Oberteuffer) to a laborer (son Karl).

The many busy elements of the design are held in place by three white notes—the light through cotton-gin windows in the upper left part of the mural; the basket of white cotton in the center front, and the white trailing bags of the cotton pickers to the right.

The shipping in Vicksburg harbor, eloquent of a day long past, is accurate in every detail, having been studied from ship models in the Memphis Museum, where the Kate Adams and the Robert E. Lee provided detail.

The modern cotton gin is balanced by the stately old mansion, while, in the foreground, groups of white and Negro workers trace the human element.

Like many another artist working in this country Mrs. Oberteuffer has been given her first opportunity to develop a mural through the competitions of the Treasury Department's Procurement Division for Painting and Sculpture.

'Rhondda Roundabout'

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Jack Jones' "Rhondda Roundabout," at the Globe Theater, has received wide praise, generally for the wrong reasons. Because it deals with unemployment in Wales, with pit explosions, with chapel parsons bewildered by the poverty and misery around them, with a countryside where "only boxers and bosses and bookies have dough," as one of the characters says, it has been greeted as being "about something"; whereas plays that deal merely with personal relationships, with marrying and giving in marriage —like "Romeo and Juliet"—are tacitly dismissed as intrinsically light and trivial.

* * *

Fortunately Mr. Jones writes as a dramatist, not an economist. He is interested in his people more than in their surroundings, and in the various responses of courage or despair which years of financial depression have brought down on what was once amongst the richest areas of Britain. His characters are well drawn and distinct; they are set firmly into their background; and his dialogue is individual and sharp edged. His material is abundant and good; but it is not well organized. His play, as it stands, is an ammunition waggon when it ought to be a machine gun.

He attempts to tell several stories that are not really interdependent. There is the story of the servant girl who, after a slip, is going to marry an ex-officer mentally unbalanced by the war; the story of the unemployed miner, Shoni Lloyd, whose sanity and good sense are a cornerstone of wisdom to his entire village; the story of the young clergyman whose aunt tries to prevent his marrying a pretty shop assistant and the story of the boxer and the bookmaker, whose hearts and pockets are both of gold.

* * *

But though these stories do not coalesce, they produce many moments of moving drama, the most notable being perhaps that in which the clergyman and the boxer fall on their knees to pray for the miners imprisoned in a pit explosion. In this scene all the actors are amateurs, having been brought up specially from Wales for this production. There are only four professional players in the entire cast, which is a long one, and one of these, Mr. Raymond Huntley, has the ungrateful part of the soldier, which hovers uncertainly between realism and symbolism. Mr. George Devine is hardly better fitted with a dull and prosy Communist, whilst Mr. Julien Mitchell brings to the bookmaker a solidity that smacks rather of Yorkshire than of the Celts. But Mr. Mervyn Johns is exactly right as Shoni Lloyd, a small Samson of rectitude and courage amid a crumbling society.

* * *

The dozen amateur players are surprisingly undaunted by the size of the theater. They speak up manfully, but their accents, being natural, do not convey that rich Celtic atmosphere which Mr. Johns, for example, creates through art. Moreover, they are weak in the portrayal of change in emotion. The vicissitudes of the plot do not appear to take them by surprise; they have the air of knowing beforehand what is going to happen. Nevertheless, like the characters they represent, they put up a good show.

Ravel Fantasy at the Opéra

By Emile Vuillermos

Paris

The Opéra has opened its portals to "l'Enfant et les Sortilèges," by Maurice Ravel. This strange lyric fantasy at one time made a fleeting appearance at the Opéra-Comique, but the difficulties of the mise en scène went against the performance. The Opéra has not been any more fortunate. The new scenery and new costumes have been a disappointment.

It is not to be wondered at. The fairy tale of Colette will never be served by the gross means which our theaters have at their disposal. How would you materialize on the stage a work whose characters are armchairs, tables, a cup, a teapot, fireplace embers, cats, squirrels, frogs, and dragonflies, all circling about a little chap portrayed by a woman singer in boy's clothes? Only the technique of the animated cartoon could objectify the charming dream of the poetess and the musician. We shall truly see "l'Enfant et les Sortilèges" the day that Walt Disney decides to do it in the style of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

* * *

In this fashion one would get a delightful work of art. For nothing is more touching than this fable of the imponderables of the house and garden where the turbulent little boy lives whose naughtiness scandalizes the genii of the hearth. The good and bad deeds of the child are reckoned up by the attentive witnesses of his daily life. The little rebel is obliged to examine his conscience and he sees that he has been all too often selfish and cruel. But one of his compassionate gestures and the great cry of love which he makes to call his mother to his aid disarm the tribunal which was about to condemn him, and they feel that he will henceforth respect the little familiar spirits about him, which have till then suffered from his bad character and his ruffianism.

All that is untranslatable in terms of the theater. But it was evidently obligatory on the Opéra to include in its repertoire the extraordinary score which Ravel has written on this subject. This music, naturally, belongs to no definite style. Ravel wished to be as faërie as his collaborator, and he explored the rarest sonorities and tone qualities for the ingredients of wizardry. This music is as immaterial and elusive as the personages it evokes. Thanks to the magic of its orchestration, the composer of "Ma Mere l'Oye" who always liked fairy tales, has found means to introduce us into the mysterious domain of phantasmagoria.

* * *

From time to time, however, a page of pure music slips into the midst of his winged dreams. So it is when the child angrily tears a tapestry picturing shepherds and shepherdesses and the little people bid one another touching adieus in a chorus. The description of the garden by night and the final scene have similarly enabled Ravel to give us some of his finest and most complete realizations. This whole performance is a triumph of music, but the observer suffers from the mediocrity of the setting.

'Aïda' at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

One of the postponements incidental to outdoor concerts in our climate resulted in Josef Hofmann's appearance as soloist of the Stadium Concerts being put off from the evening of June 19 to the following evening. When the weather cleared and Mr. Hofmann did appear, he drew an audience of more than 15,000 and stirred up no end of grateful enthusiasm. Though listed for just one number, Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto, he rewarded the army of applauders by supplementing that lordly work with a brief recital of unlisted piano solos. Satisfaction was naturally general.

The performance of the concerto was by no means noteworthy for triumphant imperial stride. But in view of the sultry atmosphere you could hardly wonder at its being somewhat lackadaisical. However, Mr. Hofmann's playing, if not of the leonine sort, was marked by exceeding finesse in the treatment of detail and a high degree of polish. Yet for one hearer, at least, the eminent pianist rose to his peak of distinction in the impromptu recital. For that he drew on Chopin, Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, and Beethoven.

* * *

Two Chopin waltzes and a nocturne bore out his reputation as a Chopin interpreter, but the revelation was reserved for Mendelssohn and Rubinstein. Mr. Hofmann began Mendelssohn's "Rondo capriccioso" as though he meant to bring to light everything there is in it, and he did; he eviscerated it. There followed next, of all things, Rubinstein's "Melody in F." Trite and overdriven though this piece may be, Mr. Hofmann positively glorified and transfigured it through his lyric touch, the exquisiteness of his shading, the grace of his phrasing and an unfaltering loftiness of taste. On the other hand, though he played well Rubinstein's transcription of the "Turkish March" from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," it was not the overwhelming thing I have heard on occasion from his fingers. The conductor of this concert, devoted to Beethoven and Brahms, was Alexander Hilsberg, concertmaster of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The Stadium's first opera of the season (there is to be only one other, "Carmen") was assigned to the evenings of June 22 and 23, being "Aïda," under the experienced direction of Alexander Smallens. On neither occasion did it draw much more than a third of the audience that had flocked to hear Mr. Hoffmann—a state of affairs that for several reasons might be carefully weighed by champions of opera in the open.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the problems of scenery, lighting, and synchronization of stage business and music were better solved than usual, though the costumes of some of the principals would have seemed bizarre in a circus. Indeed, not a little of the performance proceeded to a good-humored obbligato of tittering, which doubtless confirmed foes of the lyric drama in their belief that as an art form it is essentially absurd, though others looked for the absurdity elsewhere than in the thing in itself. However, when Rosa Tentoni sang nobody tittered. Rarely do we hear the heroine's music delivered with such excellence of voice and style, and to the eye this Aïda was a vital being. Unfortunately, Mme. Tentoni's well-considered and skillful delivery of "O patria mia" suffered from the tunnel-like hollow of the amplification.

Aside from the soprano, Mr. Smallens, thanks to his capable conducting, was the other sustaining pillar of the musical contribution. Norberto Ardelli (once Norbert Adler), making his Stadium début and at the same time his reappearance in this country after a long sojourn in Europe, strove earnestly as Radames, though not over-supplied with vocal material. Strange in very truth was the Amneris of Ljuba Senderovna and hardly less so the Amonasro of Carlo Morelli. The Ramfis of John Gurney and the King of Louis d'Angelo were other eccentric apparitions. Margaret Severn and the Yakovleff Ballet seemed to please the watchers greatly.

* * *

Among recent Stadium events calling for attention were the introduction on June 24 of a prelude to Tasso's pastoral play "Aminta," by Renzo Rossellini, a young Roman composer, and the return of Robert Virovai as the soloist of a Brahms program on June 26—both concerts directed by Massimo Freccia. The Rossellini prelude—short, subtly harmonized, atmospheric—though of no great intrinsic importance, would obviously serve well as prefatory music for the play.

Mr. Virovai, in his turn, treated the solo part in Brahms' Violin Concerto with poise and dignity, besides the requisite technical mastery. Recalled repeatedly by the 9,000 who had heard him, he offered as an additional number the slow movement of Goldmark's Violin Concerto.

The Florence Festival

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

Another notable presentation of the Fifth Florence Music Festival was that of Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," on May 9. Singularly enough, this work is little known in Italy, and this is certainly regrettable, for it is the peak of Rossini's art. In "Guillaume Tell," all the experience gathered by Rossini in his 40 preceding operas, comic and serious, comes to a natural and luminous culmination.

* * *

In this drama, which one might readily call pre-Wagnerian, the choruses, the conspiracy scenes, the liberation songs, the beautiful lyrical moments combine to rear an immense fresco in which, beyond the revolution of an oppressed people, we discover a powerful jubilation, formed by cosmic forces co-ordinated under a superior control profoundly Italian and serene, with a force of invention, and at times a veil of mystery over many significations. Without hesitation we may say that the interpretation of the "Maggio" was the most beautiful given us up to the present time in Italy. The singers, Maria Benedetti, Gabriella Gatti, Todor Mazaroff (a Bulgarian tenor of prodigious vocal resources), Alexander von Sved, and Tancredi Pasero the conductor, Gino Marinuzzi, the Morosini chorus, and the stage settings by Gianni Vagnetti all united to make this performance unforgettable.

* * *

On May 17, another thrilling event awaited us: the Matthew Passion by J. S. Bach, interpreted by the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Kittel Chorus of Berlin, under the direction of Wilhelm Furtwängler. The Passion is little known in Italy, being very difficult of execution, needing always the participation of German musicians, who have this work currently in their repertoire. Some performances of this masterpiece have been given us during the last few years by other German ensembles, but the performance in Florence was a genuine revelation, and I may add that—even to me, and I have heard almost all the often magnificent renditions of this work—nothing in my recollection can be compared, in intensity, in poetry and architectural magnificence, to that which Furtwängler and his colleagues gave us. One more evening which left in each of us an ineffaceable and particularly stimulating memory. Needless to say, the performance was enthusiastically acclaimed.

Igor Stravinsky conducted his opera "Perséphone," which is new to Italy, on May 21. Although this work is of a beauty less immediately appreciable by the public than "Oedipus Rex," nevertheless it made a deep impression and had a great success. Stravinsky is popular today in Italy, and for each of his public appearances the place is sold out (and in the Comunale in Florence this means an audience of 5,000). So the evening the "Perséphone" was given he received the welcome to which he is today accustomed among us. The evening was rounded off by a dazzling performance of "Pétrouchka" by the Ballet de Monte Carlo.

* * *

On May 19 and 22 the Monte Carlo Ballet gave us two more evenings of dance. The first evening, between "l'Epreuve d'amour" and "La gaieté parisienne," they offered us a choregraphic interpretation of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, which left the public quite perplexed (everyone knows that Wagner called this symphony the apotheosis of the dance, but when anyone tries to objectify this work in ballet, the result is unsatisfactory).

On the 22d, this same company gave us the Italian première of the "Nobilissima Visione," by Paul Hindemith, conducted by the composer. This work, which represents a new affirmation of the trend the young German master is now taking toward a purer, more human art, had in its turn a great success, and left a deep impression on the audience.

* * *

The final presentations of the "Maggio" were the delightful opera by Cimarosa, "Le astuzie femminili," arranged by Respighi, "The Flying Dutchman" by Wagner, splendidly interpreted by the company from Frankfurt-am-Main, conducted by Carl Elmendorff. We must also recall the marvelous performance conducted by Victor de Sabata of the Requiem by Verdi, in the cloisters of the church of Santa Croce.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on June 24.)

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Anything from horseback riding and swimming to mechanical drawing and reading apparently can be taught these days through educational movies, according to pre-views of new films shown at the National Conference on Visual Education and Film Exhibition held here recently.

Interrupting the movie at certain climactic points and slipping a still life slide on the screen so that the instructor can analyze the particular action or pose is one of the most recent developments in visual education, Dr. James E. Bliss, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, told the conference. If horseback riding is being taught, for instance, just as the rider mounts the steed, suddenly the movie is interrupted to show the exact movement of the rider in getting astride gracefully, he pointed out.

For Riding Teachers

"If Wishes Were Horses," a new educational film made at Western Reserve University, was especially filmed for riding teachers. It deals with the polo horse, hunting, saddle, and school horse. As the animal gallops off in the movies and the rider later dismounts, suddenly the audience is shifted from movie to "still" as the instructor analyzes and explains, while the action caught just at the right point illustrates the theory.

Educational movies, formerly somewhat general and unrelated to the actual classroom work, are now becoming "tailor-made," according to Dr. Bliss who said that in making the movies at Western Reserve the teachers were first consulted to see just what kind of movie they wanted for teaching a certain subject. The possibilities are talked over and the filming is done usually in the classroom. This answers many an objection, he said, to the educational movie which does "not fit." Furthermore, the cost of film production has been reduced in this university to a negligible sum, which is quite an item, Dr. Bliss said, when there is such a cry in schools today of no budget for making movies.

Educational movies have gone a long way from the first nature films to the new attempts to produce films for the teaching of reading and related subjects, the conference indicated. A movie to aid in the instruction in "lettering" in a study like mechanical drawing, was shown for the first time by Prof. Justus Rising of Purdue University.

The first public showing of the "Miracle of Modernization," a federal government film, told pictorially of the value of the Federal Housing Administration by portraying in color and motion the transformations made in American homes where new kitchens were substituted for old, dusty basements changed to cozy recreation rooms, and sun parlors added for cheer.

Developing Rapidly

Sound films, so universal now in the commercial theater, are developing rapidly for educational purposes, according to A. P. Hollis, director of the conference. He told of one firm soon to be ready to supply the first "circuit service" for sound films to large rural schools. This service is a distinct advantage to the rural school usually unable to afford a film library, he said. Under the system, 10 or a dozen schools can pool their resources, purchase a projector, and rent films which can be passed around with the projector from one school to another. Then the country boys and girls have a chance to enjoy the movies, he pointed out.

More Co-operation Needed

Mrs. Richard M. McClure, president of the Better Films Council of Chicagoland, urged greater co-operation between the commercial movie producers and those educational people producing movies for schools. "If there were more co-operation," she said, "some of the beautiful travelogues and movies in natural science now shown in the commercial theater might later, after they have ceased to run in the movie house, become useful in schools.

"The main difficulty is that the Hollywood people have the technique and the money but not the educational theories of the schools, while the educators lack the expert ability of the Hollywood producer and also the finances. If the two elements could come together more progress could be made in movies for education."

Mrs. McClure paid tribute to the progress and improvement in the commercial motion picture. Seven years ago when the Better Films Council of Chicagoland made its survey, it found that only one-fourth of the commercial films produced were suitable for the whole family to see. Now, she said, a recent survey showed that 45 per cent of the films are suitable for the family and especially good for young adults.

M. R. Z.

Summer Days Are Here, With Little Girls Playing Dolls

Long summer afternoons in the garden! For little girls who love home things, a shady spot in which they can "keep house" is prelude to happy hours. And of course a tea party, built out of lemonade or milk, with cookies, gives a chance to small hostesses and guests to practice home etiquette. Playing house is a valuable pastime for little girls, and also for little boys. With occasional wise guidance from observant grown-ups, couched in the form of interested conversation, peace-time ideals, home thoughts, co-operation, and a very happy companionship can be developed. Like any constructive play, there is more to it than meets the eye.

Creatures of Water and Meadow Are Fascinating to a Child

Vacation Nature Study With the Children—5

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Running water has a perpetual fascination—and not for children alone. I have often seen a father aided by two enthralled youngsters spend hours building a dam in a swift moving mountain stream. Temporary brooks after a heavy rain illustrate to perfection the forces that cause soil erosion and rivers to change their beds, for example, and slow moving streams seem expressly made for flotillas of leaf boats and small wooden boats, preferably made by the child himself.

Sandy beaches invite large scale building projects as well as studies of shells and their inhabitants, seaweeds, bird tracks, and treasures brought to the shore from deep waters by wind and tide. A good magnifying glass will reveal unguessed marvels of adaptation and form. "Beachcomber Bobby" by F. Bourgeois (Doubleday, $.50) is, in my opinion, an excellent book for young children. Those old enough to classify their collections will appreciate such a study of seashore life as "The Sea at Ebb-Tide," by A. F. Arnold, for many years a classic.

Goldfish and Tadpoles

Goldfish help even the small child to understand the habits and characteristics of fishes. In the late spring it is fun to find tadpoles in stagnant water, bring them home in some of this water, and raise them to froghood. Most tadpoles are small, but bullfrog tadpoles are large, husky creatures which take two years to mature and are especially amusing to watch. To be read by eight-year-olds alone or aloud to younger children are three well illustrated and charmingly written books on vacation nature study—"Holiday Pond," "Holiday Meadow," and "Holiday Shore," by Edith M. Patch (Macmillan, $1.50, $1.25, and $2).

A study of water and its inhabitants has a close relation to some knowledge of insects, for many common insects lay their eggs in water. A surprisingly good insect book is the dime store's "Bugs," with 90 illustrations. There seems to be general agreement among the children's writers of America that children love insects, for there are a dozen first-class children's books on insects to every one on animals.

Photographing Insects

After watching my own children's reaction to nature I, too, agree with this estimate of child nature—even the speechless infant is fascinated by ants, the three- to six-year-old is seriously concerned about bees and wasps, mosquitoes, horse flies and other troublesome pests, and older children love the more unusual and interesting bugs such as the walking-stick insect, praying mantis, rare cocoons, butterflies, and moths. For the older child interested in nature photography (a monthly article on this topic is a feature of the magazine American Photography) insects are a natural starting point.

Where there is so much natural interest, certainly there is room for constructive and directed study. Small children will like "Do You Know" by J. Smalley (Morrow, $1.25). "Insect People" and "Garden Creatures" by King and Persels (Harpers, $1.25) are for slightly older children, while "The Boys' Book of Insects" by E. W. Teele (Dutton, $2.00) gives advanced instructions on building ant houses, photographing insects, and organizing collections.

Of course, it would be ridiculous for a parent to try to give its child a smattering of all the elements of nature study in any one summer. Nevertheless, summer days are long and empty, and under enthusiastic leadership it is surprising how much knowledge, appreciation, and real understanding a child can absorb in three months. Bird walks, stone and mushroom hunts, backyard insect studies, picnics by brooks, one night spent under the stars,—they all add up to a wonderfully happy and profitable summer for children and mother as well.

Barbara B. Paine

This is the last of this series of Saturday articles.

Self-Help for Parents

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every now and then we like to pass along word in this column of a book that may be particularly helpful to parents. You will no doubt agree with Mary Quinlan Davis, the author of this one, that no outsider is able to help a child as satisfactorily as his own parents, provided those parents intelligently realize their own human limitations and earnestly seek help in the challenging job of parenthood. Her book, "A Plan for Growing Up" (J. A. Richards, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee. $5.), should prove useful to any who are seeking such help. As with any book on this subject, of course, there are sections you may take exception to, but probably fewer than in many parent-education books.

As you know who so generously share experiences in this column, growth in wisdom comes through sharing experiences. In this case we have an author, herself a mother and a teacher, passing along the fruits of her wide experience in the field of parent education. A leader in parent education may be likened, in her opinion, to an efficiency engineer who goes into a factory for a few weeks to give the owner perspective. The engineer could not run the factory, she points out. He merely starts the owner thinking about his own problems and points out situations that the owner has temporarily lost sight of because he has been too close to his job.

Emphasis throughout the volume, which is prepared under the direction of the National Parent-Child Association, is on the constructive—on the development of right attitudes rather than breaking wrong habits. That it is far better, for instance, to build courage than to cure cowardice, to encourage honesty than to correct untruthfulness, to instill courtesy than to punish the ill-mannered, is the point of approach.

Perhaps you'd like to test yourself on some of the questions that head the various chapters. You might even share your thoughts with readers of this column! Here are a few of the questions:

Can we teach our children to value money and to use it wisely? (The title of the chapter is "Money—an Idol or an Ideal.")

A large part of life is work, and some of it is drudgery. Are your children learning to face them both without rebellion or complaint?

The beautiful things in the world belong to all. How can we help children to appreciate the gift which satisfies a yearning in every human heart?

Honesty with self and with others must be learned. Are you making it difficult for your child to be honest?

Much of what Mrs. Davis has to say in answer to these questions may be but footnotes to what you already know. But she says it clearly and freshly and lovingly. She has a deep understanding of both parents and children, and an earnest desire to bring all parents and children closer together.

Editor of The Parent.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

spent for corn to pop, or marshmallows to roast; or that a dime spent for a ride on a merry-go-round brings less return than the same dime spent for a jumping rope which several little neighbor children will enjoy.

I am not a parent, but I like the Parent Column because it brings suggestions for my small brothers and sisters and quite a number of small friends, one of whom is Dora. (Miss.) M. L. D.

Toward Wise Spending

Missouri

Dear Editor:

I have always been happy to hear it stressed that children should save a large percentage of the money that comes into their hands. But much less frequently does one hear anything about helping a child toward wise spending. That is the reason I hope there is room in The Parent for a paragraph or two about Mrs. R. and her little daughter, Dora.

One day Dora said, a bit wistfully. "Mother, next time Auntie Grace or Grandma give me a dollar for my birthday, I wish I could spend it instead of putting it in my bank."

"What were you thinking of spending it for?" Mrs. R. asked. And Dora answered, "I thought it would be fun to see how many people I could make happy with a dollar, Mother."

Mrs. R. was quick to see the possibilities in her little daughter's suggestion. Since that time they have planned and spent (Dora does the most of both planning and spending) several "Happiness Dollars." And Dora is discovering that there is such a thing as relative value—that a nickel spent for a candy bar does not make so many people happy as a nickel

Warsaw Pupils Act as Hosts

To Boys and Girls From 'Adopted' Rural Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

The excursion season has begun for country school children in Poland to visit the capital. One sees them in the streets of Warsaw in groups ranging from 15 to 100 being shepherded about the city by their teachers during a visit of a few days or a week. They are peasant children from remote districts, as their regional costumes often proclaim, and they are poor. How, then, does it happen that they are in the capital, seeing everything under personal guidance? The answer is that they are the guests of classes in the Warsaw schools.

In 1919 the new Poland inherited, especially from Russia, an illiterate, school-less peasantry. To build and equip buildings and supply teachers was a colossal task in the war-devastated sections, where the people themselves could give no assistance. Under such circumstances the Polish Government, with its limited funds, and in view of Poland's multitude of needs, had to confine its program for providing schools to the bare minimum.

Private organizations began to help here and there. Among these helpers were the Warsaw school children. Classes "adopted" a country school in a distant province, found out what it most needed, and set about doing its best to supply those needs. This work, which began years ago, still flourishes. The country children may write and say that they require schoolbooks, paper, pencils, erasers, globes, maps, articles of clothing, soap, money to buy school lunches, books for a library. The lists they send are sometimes long and varied. Their needs depend upon the economic level of the region.

The list from their protégé received, the city class sets to work. Many of the requested articles can be and are made by the class members in the school shops and workrooms. For the purchase of others, funds must be collected. And nothing that these children and young people do is undertaken with more enthusiasm than their projects for their country school. They achieve amazing results.

But the interest in their less fortunate contemporaries does not stop with sending supplies. Certain classes are endeavoring to widen their country cousins' horizons by giving them a little travel experience. For this purpose they find money to finance excursions to Warsaw. Such, for example, is the group of 15 pupils from a village in Polesie, over on the eastern frontier, which is in Warsaw for a three days' visit as the guest of a class in the Staszic School. This class raised some 300 zl.—roughly $60—to pay expenses of travel, food and lodging. This crowns the school year's work of the Staszic class for its Polesian friends. Throughout the year it has been sending them books and clothing, and special gifts at Christmas and Easter.

The three days spent in the capital will be an unforgettable event in the lives of these impressionable country children. They are in what is for them a new world. The city streets with their crowds and cars and traffic, the shops displaying the products of Polish and foreign factories, the museums with their wonders, the beautifully kept and spacious parks, the aviation field, the old Royal Palaces, the new buildings with modern conveniences, seem to these children nothing short of miraculous. In fact, things accepted as a matter of course by the city boy or girl, are marvels to these rural visitors. The city is their World's Fair. They go home with enough to talk about for months to come, and with impressions that are sure to influence their future lives.

Meanwhile, the Warsaw school children begin to plan what must be done next year. A. C.

Courtesy of Chicago Board of Education

Boys and girls in Chicago's creative art classes paint the things they are most familiar with. This, for instance, is 16-year-old John Davis' interpretation of the pushcart, an everyday sight in his neighborhood. In a city-wide exhibit John's painting was judged one of the best products of these high school art classes. John is a Negro pupil in the Du Sable High School.

Where High School Art Is Fun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

"Your shed is a little cock-eyed, isn't it?" one of the boys laughingly queried as he looked over John Davis' shoulder watching him put the finishing touches on his painting. It was his own interpretation of the "pushcart," so familiar to his own neighborhood in the negro district on Chicago's near South Side.

John, who is 16 years old and one of the favorite negro students, looked at the shack which he had erected with his paint brush beyond the pushcart. He hesitated. Then he answered the boys leaning over his shoulder.

"Well, ye-es," said John. "But down on our street, most of the buildings do 'lean' a little."

Even though some of the classmates saw humor in his painting, the pushcart masterpiece was hung with scores of others in the city-wide exhibit and the judges proclaimed it one of the best products of the creative art classes in the Chicago Public High Schools.

One boy painted a portrait of himself playing his cello—the thing he does "just for fun." Another did a garden scene of his mother tending flowers. Two men reading the newspaper on a park bench, a woman scrubbing the floor, a girl playing the piano, two men hovering over a game of chess—these are some of the subjects which come out of the art classes when the high school youths are given a chance to paint the episodes and scenes familiar to them.

It takes a little time to get the high school folks limbered up, the teachers agree. This introduction of creative art in high school is an innovation in Chicago. The classes are now required of high school students, and hundreds of them, who never thought they could do anything with brush and paint, are turning out some very creditable paintings.

There's no copying of a vase of flowers or an orange and book sedately arranged on the teacher's desk. These youngsters paint out of their own experience and environment. Usually the class first talks about everyday affairs. "What do you do in your leisure time?" "What do you do just for fun?" "What does your family do over week ends?" These and similar questions start the youngsters on their path to creative expression. Soon there emerges on canvas and paper great splashes of color depicting skating rinks, dances, snow-shoveling in city streets, trying on hats in a millinery store, and so on.

With the on-coming of more leisure time for adults, the theory is that high school students should be preparing for some of this leisure, too. The classes are not primarily to make artists out of the students, Miss Elizabeth Wells Robertson, director of art in the Chicago Public Schools explained. However, with experience in painting and the effort to express one's self in art, the pupil not only has something for his leisure hours, but he cultivates more appreciation of the artistic things produced by others.

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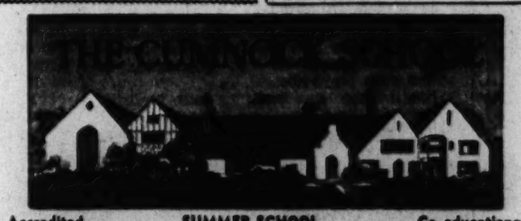

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The Home Forum

Morning in Haiti

THE EARLY MORNING hours are those we cherish most whenever our thoughts return, as they so persistently do, to a former hillside home we had in Haiti. Only slightly less pleasurable were those still nights, filled with the rhythmic beat of tom-toms on nearby mountains—with the fronds of the royal palm trees shimmering in the white moonlight.

* * *

While the cool morning air was sweet with the scent of heavily-perfumed flowers, and long purple shadows moved lazily across our dew-drenched garden, it was a world of beauty and softness. Toward eleven o'clock, however, the harsh tropical sunshine would beat down on gravel roads and walks, obliterating every shadow, and then only those tasks and errands were performed which were absolutely necessary. The streets became practically deserted and we stayed close to our awning-shaded verandas until late afternoon. For this reason, the household began to stir shortly after the first rays of morning light to make use of those pleasant initial hours of the day.

At break of dawn, or so it seemed, we would be aroused from our slumbers by the squeaking of the wooden gates out on rue Toujours, as our yard-boy, Élie, opened them for the day. Then he would let himself into the house with the big brass key for which he felt so responsible, using the lock which afforded us amusement because it was placed upside down and operated backwards in true Haitian style. He then unbarred the heavy French doors and windows downstairs. Laurence, the devoted native nurse, came eagerly up the stairs, her sandals flapping on the steps. Such joyous greetings as were exchanged when she arrived in the nursery — Laurence chattering excitedly, after the formal greeting in French-Creole 'Bon jour, ma belle 'tite fille" (tee-fee)— and the baby answering in her own particular jargon; but, despite this confusion of languages, there was perfect understanding between them. Later the baby became ours to enjoy while Laurence escorted our two small sons to the swimming pool (the only bath tub we possessed) for their morning plunge, where we soon heard them squealing with delight. The swimming pool, or *bassin*, as it was called, was located near one of the gates and was uncovered except for the great spreading trees overhead, although it was enclosed by a high wall. One of the tasks of the yard-boy was to keep the *bassin* scrubbed and filled with fresh water.

* * *

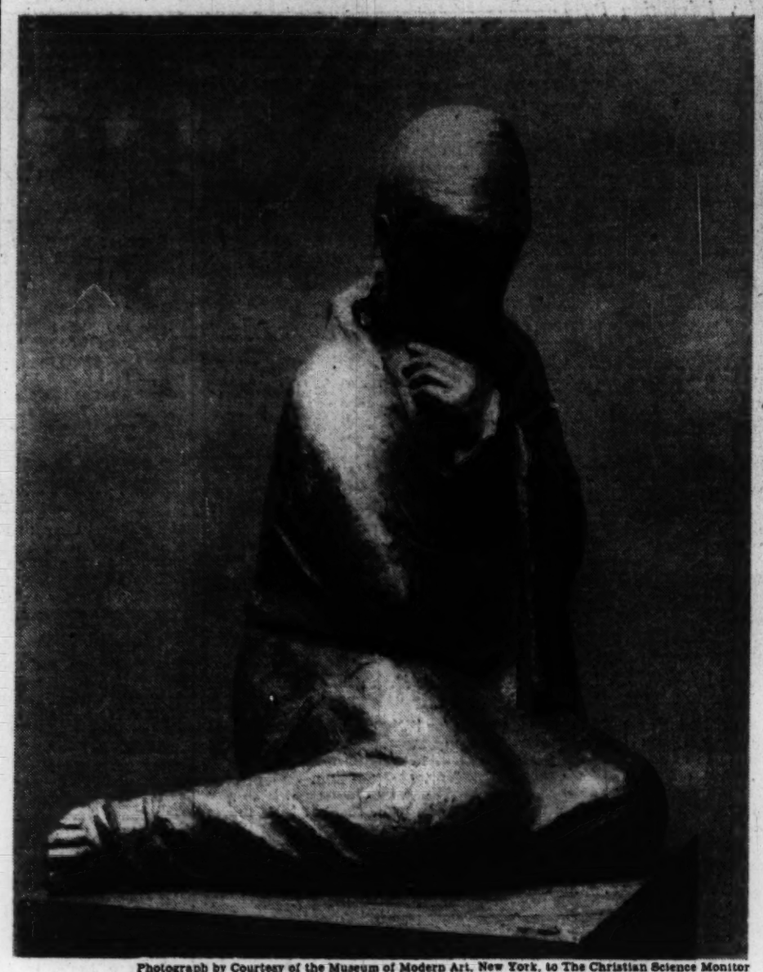
From the back windows upstairs we could look out on Annette, the laundress, squatting by a small cement pool near the kitchen, through an open window of which we could see Rose, the cook, busily engaged in preparing our breakfast over bright charcoal flames on the huge stove made of stones. After she had cooked it, the maid, Eila, would bring it to the inside kitchen and keep the food warm on my kerosene stove in the house. Élie had finished his sweeping of paths and porches by this time and was shaving himself meticulously with a piece of broken bottle, at the side of the pool where Annette was pounding and beating our clothes in such a wholehearted manner that we shuddered.

By this time, many venders could be heard coming up the hill. "Kola! Kola! Kola!" was always the first of the morning calls. Then would follow "Achetez 'z oeufs!" "'Zorange!" "Charbonne!" and an endless variety of cries. The women venders were pictures indeed in their gaily-patched garments tied in at the waist, their heads wrapped with bandannas upon which rested large woven trays filled with all sorts of food—shelled corn, eggs, vegetables, fruits or rice. Often they would appear with tall American tin cans balanced on top of their heads, the cans filled to the rim with a syrupy substance which, to our wonderment, never spilled over as they climbed on their bare feet up rocky paths to the rear of our dwelling where the whitewashed servants' quarters stood attached to the cook's kitchen. Then the hushed but animated bartering between the servants and the venders began, which did not long remain hushed but rose to a shrill crescendo before their transactions were finally completed.

* * *

At seven o'clock we sat down to a leisurely breakfast in an open dining-room one side of which was almost covered with a vine of blue morning glories. (How well I remember the delicious papaya with which we so often started our breakfast.) When we had finished, the oldest little boy left for the American School kindergarten down the road, accompanied by his faithful bulldog, and the head of the house left by motor car for the city of Port au Prince, a distance of about two miles. Then would follow a normally uneventful morning of reading, or chatting with friends who dropped in to sew on our veranda until the family returned for a two o'clock luncheon. But, when the mail from home arrived, the quiet veranda was turned into shrill excitement as we opened newspapers, magazines, packages and letters from home —Haiti and all its delights momentarily forgotten.

H. H. F.



Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"SEATED GIRL": *A Bronze by Gerhard Marcks*

GERHARD MARCKS IS, without doubt, one of the finest living German sculptors. He ranks with Barlach and Georg Kolbe, with whom he is often associated. All three of these sculptors are sane, serious, and of outstanding integrity. Marcks' figures are characterized by a graciousness and mild serenity which are deeply felt by the observer.

In this simply treated figure of a girl, draped in a plain shawl, and with eyes and head cast down, there is an almost oriental feeling of repose and serene contemplation. This dignity and harmony have been achieved through the simplification of forms and a straightforward treatment. Marcks is particularly devoted to the subject of youthful figures, having done many charming bronzes full of grace and even humor. On the other hand, among his less familiar works are powerful, imaginative portraits of Luther and the German theologian, Melanchthon, which have great character and an almost architectonic strength.

Born in Berlin in 1889, he began his studies with Richard Scheibe. Later he came under the influence of Georg Kolbe and August Gaul, but from 1914 to 1918 he was, in his own words, "more or less a soldier.' After the war, he worked on woodcuts and woodcarvings at the famous Bauhaus in Weimar. He also directed the pottery-workshop at the Bauhaus; from 1925 to 1933 he taught ceramics and directed the School of Arts and Crafts at Halle in Saxony. At the present time, he lives near Berlin. Examples of his work may be seen in this country at the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Detroit Institute of Arts, and the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, Mass. This figure, lent by the Buchholz Gallery, New York, is being shown in the exhibition "Art in Our Time," at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

B. T.

A Play With a Life All Its Own

UNLIKE MOST PIECES written for the theatre, but like all of Chekov's longer plays, "The Cherry Orchard" can be witnessed again and again with ever deepening pleasure. It does not exhaust itself with one seeing or with ten. Familiarity with it breeds admiration rather than contempt. The vast majority of modern plays, as every one must know who has tried to sit them out a second time, do not wear well. Although they may be amusing enough, in the manner of casual neighbors at a dinner table, they refuse to become friends. Their patter may be lively. They may have an interesting story or two to tell. But they seldom get beyond the point, if indeed they get that far, of being able to make a good first impression.

"The Cherry Orchard" is different, wonderfully different. Its interest is not dependent upon its novelty. No matter how often you may have listened to its speeches, it never gives the impression of repeating itself. It does not go stale when once the secret of its plot (if such it can be called) has been discovered. Nor do its lines run dry after a single hearing. Like Chekov's other actively inactive plays, it seems to have a rich and complete life of its own.

The reason for this is, I suspect, that in "The Cherry Orchard," as in his other long plays, Chekov used the theater as no other modern dramatist has used it. Turning his back on all the regulation hocus pocus of the nineteenth-century stage — the well-made plots, the grease-paint situations, the big scenes and the bigger curtain lines—he dared to realize each man is his own acutest problem. He refused to make his characters so many yes-men to his situations. He knew men and women far too well and loved them far too deeply to iron out their complexities and turn them into the shadowless heroes and heroines, villains and villainesses in which most plays abound. . . .

His method was anything but realistic. No people, even on the estates of Czarist Russia, have talked as Chekov's characters do when, one by one and without listening to each other, they suddenly erupt into autobiography. His method is an incomparably happy one for realism. It gives more than the illusion of truth. It is the quintessence of truth. It boasts the virtue of being selective. . . .

What Chekov had to say is not easily stated. It was as complex as the characters through whom he said it. That, of course, is why "The Cherry Orchard" lives anew each time it is seen. One forgets, when one sits before it, that it is a play one is seeing, that Chekov ever had to use paper to write it and wield a pen. In Gerhardi's phrase, the medium seems accidental.—From "Two on the Aisle," by JOHN MASON BROWN. (New York: Norton.)

Best of the Wandering Pipers

IN MY CHILDHOOD there was every year at my old home, Roxborough, or, as it is called in Irish, Cregroostha, a great sheep-shearing that lasted many days. On the last evening there was always a dance for the shearers and their helpers, and two pipers used to sit on chairs placed on a corn-bin to make music for the dance. One of them was always McDonough.

He was the best of all the wandering pipers who went about from house to house. When, at my marriage, I moved from the barony of Dunkellin to the neighboring barony of Kiltartan, he came and played at the dance given to the tenants in my honor, and he came and played also at my son's coming of age. The last time I saw him he came to ask for a loan of money to take the train to Ennis, where there was some fair or gathering of people going on, and I would not lend to so old a friend, but gave him a half-sovereign and we parted with kindly words. . . .

Lately I was told the story I have used in this play ("McDonough's Wife") about his taking away fifty sovereigns from the shearing at Cregroostha and spending them at a village near. "I said to him," said the old man who told me this, "that it would be better for him to have bought a good kitchen of bacon; but he said, 'Ah, when I want more, I have but to squeeze the pipes.'" . . .

I wrote this little play while crossing the Atlantic in the *Cymric* last September. Since it was written I have been told at Kinvara that "McDonough was a proud man; he never would go to a wedding unasked, and he never would play through a town."—LADY GREGORY, in "Notes on Her New Comedies." (New York: Putnam.)

Overcoming "a thorn in the flesh"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO HAS NOT BEEN troubled occasionally by the belief that a certain thing, place, or deed seems to act as "a thorn in the flesh" (II Corinthians 12:7)? A dictionary explains the figurative use of this expression as denoting that which annoys, irritates, or causes distress. Some people appear to stand firmly and bravely during severe trials, but seem unable to rise above the petty annoyances of daily human experience. Others feel constantly harassed by an environment which seems to be limiting or distasteful. Often the personal peccadilloes of one's associates seem to strain the human sense of patience to the breaking point. But the perfect remedy for every grievous "thorn" is found in the teachings of Christian Science, which reveal the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 71 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," concerning the supposititious opposite of God, good: "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." All discordant conditions result from wrong thinking. Mankind is gradually recognizing this truth, and is seeking a higher source than matter for relief from its troubles.

No mysticism or limitation surrounds the teachings of Christian Science. Clarity and simplicity characterize this revelation of divine truth. God, the creator of all, is infinite Mind, Truth, Love. The real universe consists of perfect, spiritual ideas which express His nature. Man is God's noblest, highest expression, for he includes "all right ideas" (ibid., p. 475). Through the utilization of these basic facts of true being discordant conditions disappear, and all are blessed.

A woman was greatly benefited by an experience which proved that Christian Science is practical, and applicable to every human need. A small particle had become deeply embedded in her eyeball, causing constant irritation and pain. Certain evil prophecies voiced by others increased her fear and distress. Finally she appealed to the spiritual understanding of a faithful friend, and received from her the helpful reply, "There is nothing there that can harm you." This firm denial of error was effective, for it was based on the understanding of God's allness. The sufferer's thought was soon transformed. She realized that there can be no painful matter anywhere since Spirit is the only true substance and Love creates no evil thing. Man's vision is clear, spiritual, harmonious—immune to harmful beliefs. These angel-thoughts were pondered throughout the day and soon all evidences of the trouble disappeared without the aid of a single human device. What gratitude was felt by this student of Christian Science for the proof that God, divine Principle, is equal to every emergency!

Someone may say: "How can I hope for a happy solution to my problem? How can I escape from an enemy whose nagging criticism, unfairness, and dislike seem to burden and depress me? If I could only find another place!" Mrs. Eddy's counsel in this regard is pertinent and pointed, for she says (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 210, 211), "Love your enemies, or you will not lose them; and if you love them, you will help to reform them." A new environment may be the happy solution to one's problem, but one must trust divine Mind to point out and lead the way.

Many noble men and women have longed to obey Jesus' divine command (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies," but the effort to feel a surge of affection for a discordant, even repugnant, mortal appears infeasible or futile. Christian Science is teaching mankind how to love truly. Mrs. Eddy's designation of evil as belief, not person, is a constant help, and destroys the false sense that loving one's so-called enemies is a joyless, toilsome task. One's only enemy, in belief, is the fear that evil is real and can operate harmfully through persons, situations, or objects. All wisdom, intelligence, power, and activity belong to Truth and Love. Spiritual understanding of this grand fact annuls the belief that evil can destroy individual character, good business, or international good will. Bald injustices, slander, and error's cunning attempts to betray the innocent are powerless, unreal, and self-destructive. Truth uncovers deception and unfolds all spiritual ideas which may be needed to protect oneself and others.

Great happiness comes to those who see clearly and hold steadfastly to the correct concept of man, who is the exact image of his loving, lovable Father-Mother God. Loyalty to Truth enables one to reject quickly and decisively any false sense of man as sick, sinful, or forsaken. Students of Christian Science, and many others, realize the unselfish love for God and man which animated Mrs. Eddy's life purpose. In her late years, certain unfriendly individuals attempted to discredit her and her teachings. Mrs. Eddy replied to this attack, in part (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 143), "The Cause of Christian Science is prospering throughout the world and stands forever as an eternal and demonstrable Science, and I do not regard this attack upon me as a trial; for when these things cease to bless they will cease to occur." Her exemplification of love, wisdom, spiritual poise, and patient return of good for evil is inspiring to all. These precious qualities of God inhere in all true individuality. How confidently then one can and should exercise them in order to give and gain all spiritual blessings! Paul, who suffered "a thorn in the flesh," declared fearlessly (Romans 8:31), "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Einen Pfahl im Fleisch" überwinden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WEN HAT NICHT schon gelegentlich der Glaube beunruhigt, daß ein gewisses Etwas, ein Platz oder eine Handlung wie „ein Pfahl im Fleisch" (2. Kor. 12, 17) zu wirken scheint? Ein Wörterbuch erklärt den bildlichen Gebrauch dieses Ausdrucks als Bezeichnung von etwas, was verdrießt, erzürnt oder Trübsal verursacht. Manche Leute halten in schweren Anfechtungen anscheinend fest und tapfer aus, scheinen sich aber über die kleinlichen Verdrießlichkeiten der täglichen menschlichen Erfahrung nicht erheben zu können. Andere fühlen sich durch eine Umgebung, die ihnen begrenzend oder widerwärtig erscheint, beständig gequält. Oft scheinen die persönlichen Eigentümlichkeiten unserer Mitarbeiter den menschlichen Sinn der Geduld bis zum Bersten zu spannen. Aber das vollkommene Heilmittel für jeden schmerzhaften „Pfahl" ist in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu finden, die die Allgegenwart und die Allmacht Gottes, des Guten, enthüllen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt auf Seite 71 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" über das vermeintliche Gegenteil Gottes, des Guten: „Das Böse hat keine Wirklichkeit. Es ist weder Person, Ort noch Ding, sondern einfach eine Annahme, eine Illusion des materiellen Sinnes". Alle widerwärtigen Zustände sind die Folge falschen Denkens. Die Menschheit erkennt diese Wahrheit allmählich und sucht bei einer höheren Quelle als der Materie Befreiung von ihren Leiden.

Keine Glaubensschwärmerei oder Begrenzung umgibt die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Klarheit und Einfachheit kennzeichnen diese Offenbarung der göttlichen Wahrheit. Gott, der Schöpfer von allem, ist das unendliche Gemüt, die Wahrheit, die Liebe. Das wirkliche Weltall besteht aus vollkommenen, geistigen Ideen, die Sein Wesen ausdrücken. Der Mensch ist Gottes edelster, höchster Ausdruck; denn er schließt „alle richtigen Ideen" in sich (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 475). Durch Anwendung dieser Grundtatsachen des wahren Seins verschwinden unharmonische Zustände, und jedermann wird gesegnet.

Eine Frau wurde sehr gesegnet durch eine Erfahrung, die bewies, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft praktisch und auf jedes menschliche Bedürfnis anwendbar ist. Es war ihr etwas tief in den Augapfel eingedrungen und hatte Entzündung und heftige Schmerzen verursacht. Gewisse schlimme Prophezeiungen anderer vergrößerten ihre Furcht und ihre Schmerzen. Schließlich nahm sie ihre Zuflucht zu dem geistigen Verständnis einer treuen Freundin, von der sie die hilfreiche Antwort erhielt: „Es ist nichts dort, was Ihnen schaden kann". Diese bestimmte Verneinung des Irrtums war wirksam; denn es beruhte auf dem Verständnis der Allheit Gottes. Das Denken der Patientin war bald umgewandelt. Sie erkannte, daß es nirgends schmerzhafte Materie geben kann, da der Geist die einzige wahre Substanz ist und die Liebe nichts Böses schafft. Des Menschen Blick ist klar, geistig, harmonisch—gegen schädliche Annahmen gefeit. Sie dachte den ganzen Tag über diese Engelgedanken nach, und bald verschwand jeder Augenschein der Störung ohne Anwendung auch nur eines einzigen menschlichen Mittels. Wie dankbar diese Anhängerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft war für den Beweis, daß Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, jeder Notlage gewachsen ist!

Es könnte hier eingewendet werden: „Wie kann ich auf eine glückliche Lösung meines Problems hoffen? Wie kann ich einem Feind entrinnen, dessen nörgelnde Tadelsucht, Ungerechtigkeit und Widerlichkeit auf mir zu lasten und mich zu bedrücken scheinen? Wenn ich nur einen andern Platz finden könnte!" Mrs. Eddys Rat in dieser Hinsicht ist kurz und bündig. Sie schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 210, 211): „Liebet eure Feinde, sonst werdet ihr sie nicht los; und wenn ihr sie liebt, helft ihr sie bessern". Eine neue Umgebung kann die glückliche Lösung unseres Problems sein; aber wir müssen dem göttlichen Gemüt vertrauen, daß es den Weg weist und führt.

Viele edle Männer und Frauen haben sich gesehnt, Jesu göttliches Gebot (Matth. 5, 44): „Liebet eure Feinde" zu befolgen; aber das Bemühen, eine Aufwallung von Liebe für einen widerwärtigen und sogar abstoßenden Sterblichen zu empfinden, scheint unausführbar oder zwecklos zu sein. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Menschen wahrhaft lieben. Mrs. Eddys Bezeichnung des Bösen als Annahme, nicht als Person, ist eine beständige Hilfe und vernichtet den falschen Sinn, daß unsere sogenannten Feinde lieben eine freudlose, mühsame Aufgabe sei. Unser einziger, vermeintlicher Feind ist die Furcht, daß das Böse wirklich sei und durch Personen, Lagen oder Gegenstände uns schaden könne. Alle Weisheit, Intelligenz, Macht und Tätigkeit gehören der Wahrheit und der Liebe. Das geistige Verständnis dieser großen Tatsache vernichtet den Glauben, daß das Böse den individuellen Charakter, ein gutes Geschäft oder das internationale Wohlwollen zerstören könne. Unverhüllte Ungerechtigkeiten, Verleumdung und die arglistigen Versuche des Irrtums, die Unschuldigen zu verraten, sind machtlos, unwirklich und selbstzerstörend. Die Wahrheit deckt alle Täuschung auf und entfaltet alle geistigen Ideen, die nötig sein können, sich und andere zu schützen.

Großes Glück kommt zu denen, die den richtigen Begriff vom Menschen, der das genaue Bild seines liebenden, liebenswerten Vater-Mutter-Gottes ist, klar sehen und unerschütterlich daran festhalten. Treue gegen die Wahrheit befähigt einen, jeden falschen Sinn des Menschen als krank, sündig oder verlassen sofort und bestimmt zu verwerfen. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter und viele andere erkennen die selbstlose Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen, die Mrs. Eddys Lebenszweck beseelte. In ihren letzten Lebensjahren suchten gewisse unfreundliche Personen sie und ihre Lehren in Verruf zu bringen. In Mrs. Eddys Erwiderung auf diesen Angriff finden wir die Worte (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 143): „Die Sache der Christlichen Wissenschaft gedeiht in der ganzen Welt und steht für immer als ewige, beweisbare Wissenschaft fest, und ich betrachte diesen Angriff auf mich nicht als eine Anfechtung; denn wenn diese Dinge nicht mehr segnen, werden sie nicht mehr vorkommen". Ihr erhabenes Beispiel, das sie an Liebe, Weisheit, geistigem Gleichgewicht und geduldigem Vergelten des Bösen mit Gutem gab, wirkt auf alle erhebend. Diese köstlichen Eigenschaften Gottes wohnen aller wahren Individualität inne. Wie zuversichtlich man sie also üben kann und sollte, um alle geistigen Segnungen zu geben und zu erlangen! Paulus, der an „einem Pfahl im Fleisch" litt, erklärte furchtlos (Röm. 8, 31): „Ist Gott für uns, wer mag wider uns sein?"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Only the Rain

Even within the hearts of us who fancy
The rain that spends itself in fury soon,
Is old affection for the afternoon
Rain coming first with gentle hesitancy,
Till every cricket stops his singing, then
Slow settling into its continuous
Beat-beat: half music, half monotonous.
Though loving tempests, we are happy when
The gray-green twilight, closing 'round us, weaves
A weird new world, in which no trace is heard
Of crickets yet, and seldom any bird—
Only the rain caressing roof and leaves.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Bruges Is Ageless

TIME MARCHES ON—but not in Bruges. In fact, it is like eternity—aged and ageless. It is a page out of medieval history. The march of progress appears to have passed by Bruges, leaving it, as ever, a precious, captivating, utterly unspoiled memorial of the Middle Ages. . . . In architecture, in sculpture, in painting, it was the foremost city on the Continent. Think of the galaxy of painters who lived and worked here during this era—Memlinc, Van der Goes, David, the Van Eyck brothers, Pourbus, Blondeel, to mention but a few. Caxton, the first English printer, left England and made Bruges his home for thirty years. . . . Today you find Bruges a city of ironmongers and coppersmiths, fine cabinetmakers, up-to-date horticulturists, and, of course, numerous lacemakers. But what is of greater interest to you and to me is that Bruges has remained the world's treasure house of medieval art. It is true that many artistic monuments were destroyed by fanatical iconoclasts in the seventeenth century and by French invaders in the eighteenth. But its artistic wealth seems to have been inexhaustible, and you will find in Bruges the rarest and best art that is left of the Middle Ages.—From "Let's Visit Belgium," by BYRON STEEL. (New York: Messner.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1939

School to Job Space Bridged By NYA's Help

After short apprentice term, youths prove prepared to enter on regular work.

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To teach a trade, to keep a youngster in school, and to help fill the demoralizing lapse between classroom and workroom, the National Youth Administration has spent $6,000,000 on more than 75,000 Massachusetts boys and girls since 1935.

This month, on its anniversary, the Massachusetts NYA will summarize its activities in a report the background of which would provide sufficient human interest plots for many Hollywood movies. Many of these boys and girls were war babies. Some of them haven't finished high school. Most of them are not prepared to earn a living. All have felt the cold fingers of the depression. To quote the NYA report:

"Many young men and women will spend their whole period of youth from 18 to 25 seeking without success for work for which they are suited. They will graduate into young manhood and young womanhood and will eventually become a major portion of our population, without ever having had a permanent job."

Ray—though the name doesn't matter—was one of these. Out of high school four years, the eldest child of a relief family, he had reached a state of numbing discouragement. So one day he took the express elevator up to the sixth floor of the Park Square Building, plodded into the NYA office, and poured out his troubles.

Permitted to Choose

"It's no use," he said. "Everywhere I go, they ask have I had experience. And when I say, No, they say I have got to get some. So how am I going to get experience without a job? That's what I want to know."

They asked Ray some questions. Was his family on relief or certified for relief? And if not, were they eligible for any form of Federal, State or municipal aid? Was he a citizen? They did not need to ask whether he was out of school and out of work. While there, he took some aptitude tests.

Ray went home and waited. He had become pretty well accustomed to that. In a couple of weeks he received word to come back. He was asked more questions, such as what specific work he would like to do. That was funny, he thought. He had waited a year and a half for any kind of work, and now he was being asked to choose. There was an opening on a conservation project, and Ray thought he might as well take it.

Within a month, Ray was learning the elements of tree surgery, helping to remove fire hazards, clearing out shrubs and underbrush, and planting trees in State forests. Came the hurricane of last September, and Ray was one of 40 NYA youths hired by private tree companies.

Handling Machinery

Tony, to cite another case, is younger than Ray, but his problem was about the same. Tony had been handy with tools in high school, so he was taken on at one of the NYA carpenter shops. He fixed up chairs and tables for relief families and made street signs and markers. Then he was told about the NYA machine shops, where he could learn how to use a power lathe and machines for making tools, nuts, and bolts. Tony managed to have himself transferred, and that is where you will find him now.

Tony receives $25 a month—wages range from $13.85 for unskilled workers to $26.77 for skilled workers—and is eligible for pay increases. He has been with the NYA for two out of a maximum of 18 months. If he follows the average career, however, he will leave the project in four more months, since most boys and girls stay no longer than six.

But the problems of economic maladjustment is not limited to boys. Gertrude, for instance, is 19 and an orphan. As a child she lived with an aunt, who did the best she could for her niece, despite her own large family. Gertrude worked at all sorts of odd jobs while she was still at school, mostly taking care of babies and housework on Saturdays. Gertrude was handy with a needle, and when she applied at 601 Park Square Building, the NYA suggested a sewing project. There, she is learning everything from fine needle work to power stitching.

The girls in the NYA sewing rooms have turned out quantities of garments for relief families. During holiday seasons, they are busy dressing dolls and making cloth toys.

Remaining a Student

It is said that 40 per cent, or 140,000, of the estimated 350,000 unemployed in Massachusetts fall within the NYA youth age group. Other branches of training include auto repair, candy making, drafting, sheet metal work, elevator operating, and truck driving.

Then there is Sally, whose parents didn't see how they were going to let her attend high school any longer. Out of school, there was just a chance that she might

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

State Trains Boys and Girls for Place in Field, Household, Shop and Office

National Youth Administration in Massachusetts.

(1) Landscaping Faneuil Beach on Charles River. (2) Sewing unit at Brockton. (3) Automobile repairing, Resident Training Project, at Spencer. (4) Information booth, Boston Common. (5) Craftsmanship in wood and paint, carpenter shop at Lawrence. (6) Building stone skating shelter at Quincy. (7) At Boston NYA Nursery School.

Churches Get Call to Lead Peace Effort

Conference to plan for a 'square deal' for 'have-not' nations is advocated.

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 1—A call to all English-speaking Christian churches to organize a world conference to plan a "square deal" for peoples of the "have-not" countries whose difficulties have led them to seek relief through totalitarian regimes, will be issued in the fall, the Rev. Dr. Albert D. Belden of London, representative of British peace societies, told the New England Institute of International Relations as it rounded out the first week of its fortnight's sessions on the Wellesley College campus today.

"The conference would give, as proof of its honesty," Dr. Belden stated, "approval to the scrapping of some degree of armaments; it would consider the possibility of free trade and would leave the military outside the meetings except when facts on armaments were discussed."

Danger in Europe

Prof. William A. Orton of Smith College, who led a round table discussion this morning, declared that an effort to meet the urgent economic needs of the people of the totalitarian states—before aggressive leaders can claim credit for meeting these needs through methods of force—cannot be made too soon.

"If every peaceful channel is blocked, there will be an explosion in Europe," he said.

Josef Hanc, former Czechoslovakian Consul-General in New York City and a veteran of military and diplomatic service in Central Europe, saw little hope of peace or plenty for Europe, as he lectured last night in Alumnae Hall.

From his standpoint as a former diplomatist he declared that in Europe there is little to choose between the present "war of ideas" and open warfare—except that in the latter "millions of women, children and innocent civilians" would be killed. In one sense open warfare might possibly be beneficial, he said in the question and answer period following the lecture, for it would probably mean a relaxation of the present strict discipline and suppression of free expression in totalitarian countries—so that an uprising of the millions of democratically-minded individuals might result.

Democracy's Place

It is hard for Americans to realize, Mr. Hanc said, that apart from the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and France, the idea of democracy is very new and untried in most of the world. His own country, for instance, he continued, in centuries of history, experimented with it for only the brief 20 years since the close of the World War.

Democracy, Mr. Hanc continued, is a system of living and thinking difficult to apply in countries long accustomed to other regimes—and in its application there are many pitfalls for the unwary.

"The League of Nations," he said, "gave a chance to develop democracy among the nations," but democracy had not yet become a part of the thinking of many of the nations—or of the majority of the individuals in them.

In Europe, he asserted, "to speak plainly, nobody will fight for anyone else. We like collective security plans when they mean that someone else will fight for us, but we don't want to fight for them."

Russia, Mr. Hanc declared, is just as anxious as is the United States to build up its own prosperity, avoiding all war and "foreign entanglements."

Grass Greener at Home; Job Around the Corner

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The grass isn't always greener in the other fellow's yard.

After traveling 12,000 miles in search of work—going as far west as Honolulu—Robert Finch returned home and found a job in a gasoline station two blocks from his home.

Old Lighthouse Service Is Taken Into Coast Guard

Barely five weeks before the old and colorful Lighthouse Service is to officially observe its 150th anniversary, on Aug. 7, that branch of Government activity today lost its identity.

In line with President Roosevelt's reorganization plan No. 2, the Lighthouse Service has been consolidated with the Coast Guard, being taken out of the Commerce Department and placed in the Treasury Department, as part and parcel of the Coast Guard, for the object of economy and greater efficiency of operation.

Thirteen districts were officially established throughout the nation today for the joint operation of the two services under the name of the Coast Guard. The Lighthouse Service loses its name.

What was formerly the Boston division of the Coast Guard has become the Boston district of the Coast Guard, with Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, commander. He formerly headed the Boston division of the Coast Guard. Its territory takes in all the New England states excepting Connecticut, and extends seaward on a latitude approximately with Nantucket Lightship. The new St. Louis district takes in the entire Mississippi River and its tributaries. Three new districts are the Juneau district for Alaska; Honolulu district for Hawaii and San Juan district for Puerto Rico.

Capt. George E. Eaton, Superintendent of the Second Lighthouse District, of Boston, and Capt. H. M. Ingalls, of the First Lighthouse District of Portland, in Maine, become assistants to the District Commander in Boston.

Personnel of the Lighthouse Service will be absorbed by the Coast Guard and given ratings accordingly, such as commissions, warrants and enlistments. There are slightly more than 600 employees in the two lighthouse Service districts that now become part of the Boston District of the Coast Guard. The personnel of the Coast Guard in this district is 1290.

Unrepealed

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., July 1 (AP)—State Police and local officers seized a 500-gallon still in operation in the woods near the Raynham line yesterday and arrested two men. They also reported seizure of about 2,000 gallons of mash.

'Three-Piece' Railroad in R. I. Slowly Rising Out of the Red

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1—Railroads elsewhere in the nation may be deep in difficulties, but the Wood River Branch Railroad Company of Rhode Island reports business is picking up and the future is rosy indeed. Last year the line showed a deficit of $1,400. The latest annual report, just released, reveals the deficit has been reduced to $400.

Roy Rawlings, former speaker of the R. I. House of Representatves, who bought the line "lock, stock and barrel" a couple of years ago for $301, reports business is brisk and holds out hope that by next year the line will be out of the red.

The Wood River railroad is only 5.6 miles long, connecting Hope Valley to the main line of the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford at Wood River Junction. But as Mr. Rawlings pointed out proudly the day he bought it, "the line is as wide as any of them."

A thriving little line a half century ago, the Wood River line gradually fell into a less prosperous condition. Mr. Rawlings bought the line partly for sentiment, partly as a toy, but mostly for business reasons. He operates a hay and grain business in Hope Valley and finds that he can ship his goods over the line cheaper than he can by other routes. His own business still provides about four-fifths of the tonnage handled, but he reports several textile mills along the route now are using the road for their shipments.

The company now uses a gasoline-powered engine. It boasts two other pieces of rolling stock—a freight car and a jaunty, open-air passenger car (capacity about ten passengers) which is called the "President's Special."

At the recent annual meeting Mr. Rawlings was re-elected President and Chairman of the Board.

Building Inspection

Building Inspectors from five cities and towns in Rhode Island are organizing a group whose aim will be to seek amendments in the State Building Code and to unify building regulations throughout the State. The step was taken at a recent conference called as a result of a serious fire in an apartment house in Cranston.

Alexander Addeo, Buildings Inspector in Providence, explained the aim of the group was to require wider use of fireproof or fire-resistant materials in buildings and to clarify regulations dealing with required building exits.

Tax Exemptions

The amount of real estate in Rhode Island partially tax exempt because the owners are former service men has climbed steadily in this State since the tax exemption measure was put into effect a decade and a half ago, reports from the various communities show.

If the owner is a war veteran, Rhode Island communities grant an exemption up to $1,000 on the assessed value of the property.

The Cranston Board of Tax Assessors reported this week that the total in tax exemptions to the former service men probably would exceed $1,000,000 in that community this year. Last year the figure was $811,340. Applications for exemptions have been received this year from 1,462 former soldiers as against 1,411 last year.

Vinalhaven to Mark 150 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINALHAVEN, Maine, July 1—This historic Maine town on an island at the entrance of Penobscot Bay is taking time off from its leisurely pursuits the first four days of July to stage its sesquicentennial celebration. An extensive program has been planned, contrasting the old and the new modes of living. A pageant depicting the history of the town will be presented.

Named for John Vinal of Boston, who aided the settlers in securing title to their lands, Vinalhaven later became famous for the blue-gray granite mined extensively on the eight-mile island. Though the industry now has lapsed, natives recall that their granite quarries yielded the stone for the 120-ton monoliths on three sides of the choir altar in New York City's Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, the island people who were driven away by the British returned undaunted by their hardships, purchased the island from Massachusetts, and set about their rehabilitation. They then numbered 72. Now the island has a population of some 1,800 persons whose chief occupation is fishing, sail making, and making the island an attractive resort.

Meanwhile, at Houlton in Aroostook County, plans for a July centennial observation embody an international aspect in that the occasion will commemorate 100 years of friendly relations between Aroostook and Canada.

Cunard Service About to Enter Centenary Year

Week-End Sailings

Two deep-water passenger liners of the 30 vessels entering the port of Boston between today and Monday fly the house flags of the Cunard White Star, Ltd., and their visits to Boston recall the establishment of Cunard trans-Atlantic service 99 years ago. For on July 4, the Cunard Line—now the Cunard White Star—will begin its one hundredth year of trans-Atlantic travel. Its first ship, the Britannia, sailed from Liverpool July 4, 1840, en route to America; and during the early years of the Cunard Line's operation, their American terminal was Boston.

The two Cunard White Star liners in the Boston marine parade this week-end are the Laconia and the Carinthia. Laconia is making an exceptionally fast passage from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway, with 223 passengers, and will anchor in the lower harbor at 9 p. m., tonight, docking early Sunday morning. She will sail for New York the same day and arrive in that city in time for observance of the company's anniversary.

Carinthia, white cruise ship of the line, comes around from New York Sunday and sails at 4:30 p. m. for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool, embarking 409 passengers at Boston, largest group to sail on any Boston liner thus far this season. Sailing will be:

Miss Jane Hamlin, of Dedham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Nason Hamlin, accompanied by Miss Ann Bird of Dedham; Mrs. Constantine Hutchins of Needham, with her two children and Miss Diana Bird, daughter of Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, who have arranged to tour Ireland in two horse-drawn caravans; Mrs. Ralph Haigh of Boston, wife of a well known wool merchant, and Miss Ethel Putney, of Boston, missionary, traveling under auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Vermont Marshal Named

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday nominated United States Marshal Edward L. Burke of Vermont to another term office.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown, featuring Buddy Ebsen and Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last day.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Huckleberry Finn," featuring Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mystery of Mr. Wong." 1:55, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Ice Follies of 1939," with Bess Ehrhardt, Joan Crawford, James Stewart. Also Francis Lederer in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy."

Fenway and Paramount—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Undercover Doctor." Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Donat in "Goodby Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters, 12:35, 3:40, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Uptown—
"Fisherman's Wharf." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Rose of Washington Square," featuring Al Jolson and Alice Faye. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Radio—Page 10

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold and Jack Benny in "Man About Town." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with Gail Patrick and John Howard. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—
"Barbary Coast," with Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea, and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. Also "March of Time." 2:45, 4:50, 7, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"The Sun Never Sets" featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Everybody's Baby," featuring The Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery, Virginia Bruce and Lewis Stone. Also "Knight Without Armor," with Marlene Dietrich. Continuous from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 6:35, 9:50. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Charles Ruggles in "His Exciting Night," Daily at 2:45 and 7:45.

University—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald in "Broadway Serenade." Also "Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy.

South Station Theater—
"Sons of Liberty." "San Francisco Fair." "Java Journey." "Arthur Murray's Dancers." "Baseball" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Risky Business," featuring George Murphy and Dorothea Kent. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Rose of Washington Square" with Al Jolson and Alice Faye.

Normandie—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia De Havilland. Also James Cagney in "The Oklahoma Kid."

RKO Boston—
"They Made Her a Spy," 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10:00. Also "My Wife's Relatives," 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:20.

Repertory—
"Sweethearts," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Border G-Man," with George O'Brien. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

CLOSING NIGHT

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Arthur Fiedler, conductor
March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Third Slavonic Dance ..... Dvorak
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite ..... Eric Coates
Invitation to the Dance ..... Weber-Berlioz
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Solo violin: J. Theodorowicz
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nu- ..... Churchill-Bodge
Fantasy ..... Churchill-Bodge
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Fantasy ..... Churchill-Bodge
Jass Pizzicato ..... Leroy Anderson
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius-Kremser

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Special exhibition by Miss Adlow.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair today, Sunday and Monday, moderate temperatures today and Sunday; cool at night.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued moderate temperatures through Monday. Prevailing westerly winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Gradually rising temperatures today and fair, fair tomorrow, not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Decreasing cloudiness today, not much change in temperature; gradually rising temperature Sunday and fair.

Maine: Clear today and tomorrow; prevalent west to southwest winds; increasingly warm today and tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	72	Minneapolis	61	76
Bermuda	79	83	New York	69	81
Chicago	65	78	New Orleans		93
Denver		86	Norfolk	73	89
Helena	52	72	Philadelphia	73	84
Kansas City	72	84	St. Louis	70	92
Los Angeles	65	84	Washington	72	87
Miami	74	88			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 1.
B—Maximum, June 30.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:10 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 12:43 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:50 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Monday, 1:24 p. m., height 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m. Saturday, L. H. all vehicles by 8:55 p. m. Sunday.

France Accords Top Honor To Massachusetts Woman

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For fostering through education a better understanding between the United States and France, the French Government recently conferred its highest honor upon a New England woman. In a simple ceremony at her country home, Iristhorpe, in Shrewsbury, Mass., Mrs. Homer Gage was made Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Ambassador to the United States, Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, who flew from Washington to make the investiture.

Twice before Mrs. Gage has been honored by France for her interest in the furtherance of friendly relations between that country and her native United States, becoming a Chaevalier in the Legion of Honor in 1923 and an Officer in the Legion in 1928. Attaining the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor is a position held by few women of the world, Queen Mary of England being one of that favored group.

Harcourt, Paris

Mrs. Homer Gage
Commander of the Legion of Honor

Dormitory in Paris

Activities leading to these honors have been various, but chief among them was the erection and equipment of United States House, dormitory for American students at Université de Paris, for which Mrs. Gage and her husband, the late Dr. Homer Gage, gave more than half the funds. Dr. Gage was chairman and guiding influence of the American committee which financed the modern structure where 250 young American men and women, studying in Paris, may live comfortaly at very low rates. Mrs. Gage's beneficence to French orphans has been extensive and includes support of several institutions and hospitals. She keeps up two beautiful gardens in Rheims and one in Paris.

"I feel an excellent method of securing world peace is the fostering of friendships between the young people of the nations. When children and youths gain a knowledge of the languages and ideals of their friends in other countries they are not liable to want to fight those countries," said Mrs. Gage when I saw her at Iristhorpe. This typical early American country home is set in the midst of acres that have been transformed into flower gardens which are permanent even among the famous estates of New England.

Garden of Iris

As may be guessed, the iris is the favorite flower of the mistress of Iristhorpe, and one iris garden is planted in the shape of a huge formal fleur-de-lis as a tribute to the Nation that has honored her. Then there is a field of Japanese iris joining a veritable Japanese garden representing a miniature Nippon landscape with dwarf trees, rippling streams, the inland sea, and even Fujiyama. But typical American motifs predominate in this fairyland of flowers, even to the formal sunken garden in front of the house and the aisle that has been cut beyond, through the hilly forest and giving a vista across the hills with Mt. Monadnock at the end.

"No, I am not of French extraction and have no French relatives," Mrs. Gage replied when asked if ancestry might be the cause of her interest in France. "I was born in Worcester and so was my husband."

At the beginning of the World War her son left Harvard and went to France to join the ambulance corps. He was too young to go into the fighting service. That doubtless explained Mrs. Gage's intensified interest in France at that time, for she began to adopt French war orphans, first a few to whom she wrote regularly as well as sending them money and presents. The number of orphans she took under her wing gradually grew to be over 400 and she had a secretary just to look after them, for she wanted each one to get a personal word from America as well as money. Some of the orphans are still benefiting in their education by her beneficence.

War Work Organized

When the United States went into the war she organized 200 women who met at her house regularly to work for the men in France. At Sedan, Dr. and Mrs. Gage gave a dispensary as a memorial to their son. She is president of the Social Center of Sedan-Toroy. At home, in Worcester, she is president and founder of the society that works for the blind, and is National Vice-President of the National Braille Press, Inc.

"United States House is one of the largest and most attractive buildings of the 19 national centers in the Cité Universitaire, the venture in international friendships instituted by the Université de Paris," Mrs. Gage explained. "My husband's and my one request in endowing the house was that of the 250 students housed there, only 200 shall be Americans, the others to be 25 French boys and 25 French girls, so that American students may learn first hand the manners and language of the French, and vica versa.

Hobby For Gardens

"My hobby for gardens extends to France, too. The rose garden behind United States House is my special pet. It is so lovely a French cinema company recently used it as a setting for a picture. I keep up two beautiful gardens in Rheims also. So, although I may never have a chateau in France, I shall have my gardens there."

Sponsoring of several scholarships that enable French students to come to America for study and American students to go to France is another branch of Mrs. Gage's work. She is also Vice-President of Accueil aux Etudiants des Etas Unis, an organization in Paris which does much for American students.

Mrs. Gage was invested with the same gold and enamel medal her husband wore when he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

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July 5
WALK-OVER SHOE STORES
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Boston Prepares For Greetings To Norse Royalty

The future King and Queen of Norway, Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha, come to Boston today for a brief visit that is designed to be somewhat less ostentatious and more restful than much of their 10-week American tour, now virtually completed.

The tall, handsome heir to the Norwegian throne, a great-grandson of Queen Victoria of England, and his charming Princess will spend tonight and Sunday at the home of Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge and her sons, William A. Coolidge, and Amory Coolidge, at Manchester, Mass.

They will be driven through downtown Boston, following their arrival at South Station at 6:25 p. m., and out to the Coolidge home at Manchester. Public ceremonies will not be held until Monday, when the Prince and Princess will call upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, attend a special concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and engage in other festivities.

Port Development Plans Get Hearing

Three plans for development and expansion of the port of Boston have been presented to the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. The newly established Division of Waterways, within the Department of Public Works, is charged by law with preparation of plans for port development.

Richard K. Hale, director of the new division, announced that a bill is now before the Massachusetts Legislature providing for extending the pierhead lines 200 feet into the harbor, along South Boston, and the Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue waterfronts. He proposed construction of one "harbor" building on the waterfront, to bring under one roof all port agencies.

Plan 1 calls for construction of a quay along the harbor line and the revamping of all existing property lines. Plan 2 outlines the reconstruction of wharves with the present property lines retained. Plan 3 would have all wharves torn down and new ones built on a uniform basis, each to be 300 feet wide and separated by slips 200 feet wide, without regard to present property lines.

Ready for a Viking Voyager

Joan
Daughter of Bjarne Urain, Consul of Norway at Boston

Her father is honorary chairman of the Festival of Welcome for Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway Monday afternoon, in Symphony Hall. Before Joan is his silver Viking ship, a model of the ninth-century Gokstad Ship. This model is on exhibition in a window at Shreve, Crump & Low, Boston.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Chansonette"	George Duffy's Orch.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Console Overtones	George Duffy's Orch.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 N. Brandwyne's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	"Summrtime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 N. Brandwyne's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Traffic Safety talks	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News: "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Washington Week.	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work: Interview	"Message of Israel"	Associated Glee Clubs of America	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Dinner Dance Music
7:15	"Message of Israel"		Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Eddy O'Hearn's Orchestra	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:00 Network speakers	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 Asso'd. Glee Clubs	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.		Sport reports	Hilo Serenaders
8:30 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show: vocalists; comedy; orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	Russian Choir "Ranch Boys"
8:45				
9:00 "Honolulu Bound"; comedy; music	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; comedy	"Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"; Johannes Brahms' Concerto in B Minor
9:15 "Saturday Night Serenade"		Arch Oboler's Plays: "Visitor From Hades"	Dance Orchestra Mickey Alpert's Orch. Chuck Foster's Orch.	
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 Your Hit Parade: vocalist; quintet;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Symphonic Strings with Alfred Wallenstein	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra		Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:30 M. Warnow's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	Rep. Joseph W. Martin,	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45 Doris Rhodes	Grant Park Concert	Jr., Mass.	"Music by Moonlight"	Joe Brattain's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Woody Herman's Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:45	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WNAC-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning Prelude	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Instrumental trio		Dudley Carrollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ Loft"; news	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"; Irving Mixed Quartet
9:15		Tom Terrific;		
9:30 Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Caravan"; organ; soloists; choir	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45 Aubade for Strings				Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Diversions Without Exertions"	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers		Religious service
11:00 'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
11:15 "News and Rhythm'	"Weber Nell"	St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 Major Bowes' Capitol Family	"Southernaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	The Italian Hour
11:45		St. Paul's Service		
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Ann Roselle, soprano; Henrietta Schumann, pianist; string quartet	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Program previews		Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake Choir		Gleason L. Archer	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ		"Waltz Time"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 "Gems of Melody"	"Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone, orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist		Religious program		Portuguese Hour
1:30 Organ recital	Norman Cloutier's Orchestra; vocalists	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Network program		Concert Internationale	Orange Blossom Quartet	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Action"; drama	Vicente Gomez, guitarist; orchestra	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny's"; variety	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15			Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 'It Goes Like This'; songs; orchestra	Allen Roth Presents: soloists; orchestra	University of Chicago Round Table	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45			News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor	Three Cheers: trio	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	"Bookman's Notebook"		Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	News; talk	"Name the Place"; travelogue game	Associated Glee Clubs of America Concert	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	"Moonlight Sonata"			Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 "The Hour of Musical Fun"	"Sunday Vespers"	Secret Service talk	El Paso Troubadours: "Rangers Serenade"	"Ambassadors of Song"
4:15	"Sunday Vespers"		Las Tapatias Trio	"Dusty Rides Trio"
4:30 St. Louis Blues	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	"Haven of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs	"Melodic Moods"
4:45 St. Louis Blues	"Tapestry Musicale"			"Heroes in Blue"
5:00 Mrs. Roosevelt; Marian Anderson	Mrs. Roosevelt; Marian Anderson; talks	"Hall of Fun"; variety program	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15			Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 Choral program	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 Network program	"Letters Home"		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 The Gay Nineties'	Speaker; music	Salute to Station WSYB, Rutland, Vermont	"My Lucky Break"; orchestra; songs; drama	News Service
6:15 variety	Speaker; music		Red Norvo's Orchestra	Music; baseball
6:30 "Gateway to Hollywood"	"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Dramatization
6:45		Baseball comment		Dramatization
7:00 "Gateway to Hollywood"	"Popular Classics"	"The Aldrich Family"; comedy; music	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15	"Popular Classics"		"Melodic Strings"	Musicale
7:30 "Musical Playhouse"; songs; or.	Radio Guild Drama: "Ghostly Business"	Dance Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	McLeod Troubadours; Balalaika Orchestra
7:45		Dance Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	
8:00 "The Adventures of Ellery Queen: 'Adventures of a Fallen Angel'"	NBC Orchestra; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; Alan Mowbray; Jackie Cooper; orchestra	"Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists	Time to Dance With America's Top Bands
8:15	NBC Orchestra; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor		Dance Orchestra	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:30			Dance Orchestra	
8:45				
9:00 Summer Hour: Francia White; J. Melton; Ruth Carhart; orchestra	G. Page; Jim Ameche in Manhattan Masquerade	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Walter Winchell	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Irene Rich: sketch		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:45			"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 Orson Welles in "Figurette"	News; Charlie Barnett's Orchestra	The Circle: Lawrence Tibbett; Madeleine Carroll; John Erskine, author; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirah Presents
10:15 H. V. Kaltenborn.	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirah Presents
10:30 "Opinions"	"Cheerio" talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45			"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Classical Album"
11:00 News; Mt. Rushmore dedication	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album"
11:15	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pages from the Classical Album"
11:30 Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	
11:45 Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	E. Hoagland's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Organ recital	Smiley and Lucky"
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Concert pianist
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"George and Dixie"	"Come to the Fair"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Montana Meechy	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 Dramatization	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"100 Years of Teacher	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	Training"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Music from El Paseo	"Classical Album"
2:45 "Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 University of	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 Kansas Music	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	Government reports	Sport reports
3:45 Camp	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Not So Long Ago"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30 "Not So Long Ago"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob La Salle, songs	Sport reports
4:45 Rhythmaires; orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	George Hall's Orchestra	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Barry Wood, songs	"Serenade"	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Science talk	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Song Time"	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 "Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Bandstand"	Sports reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Fred Waring's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner Dance Music
7:15 M. Loring, songs	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Musical Sensations"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 serial	"Musical Sensations"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Dance Music
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 music; comedy	true tall tales	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Magic Key"; Carmen	Margaret Speaks, so-	Ace Brigade's Orch.	"Around the Town"
8:45 George Sheldon	Miranda, Brazilian	prano; symphony orch.	Ace Brigade's Orch.	"Around the Town"
9:00 Theater: Jean Bennett; Claire Trevor;	singer; concert orch.	Kroll String Quartet	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 Don Ameche in	N. Shilkret, conducter	Kroll String Quartet	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 "Bordertown"	National Forum: Sen.	AAU Jr. Championships	"Author! Author!"; literary game	"Classical Album"
9:45	Guffey, Pennsylvania	Norman Cloutier's Orch.		"Classical Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Lullaby Lady; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Foreign news comment	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		"Detective O'Malley"	Jose Martinez's Orch.
10:30 Grant Park Con-	AAU Jr. Championships	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service
10:45 cert	Milt Herth's trio	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Weather forecast	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Pio Rito's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Political Club Seeking New Bar To Working Wives

(Continued from Page 1)

the history of the Commonwealth as one of its most significant and far-reaching. The type of legislation called for in the several bills before the Senate committee would have undermined the merit system and outraged the Bill of Rights incorporated in our Constitution."

Deeply Grateful

Miss Edith W. Fisher, President of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, stated: "Inasmuch as our organization has made a survey of 65,000 of its own members throughout the country and found that most married women work because of economic necessity, I am therefore deeply grateful that the bills barring married women from employment are unconstitutional."

Mrs. Anthony O. Shallna, speaking as an Executive Board member for the Massachusetts Committee for the Defense of Women's Economic Rights, expressed gratification that "equality of opportunity is upheld and mariage is not to be penalized."

For the Consumers League of Massachusetts, Miss Margaret Wiesman, its Secretary, stated: "Naturally we are glad because we believe people should be judged for public service positions entirely upon ability. . . . But most of all we have considered the legislation as a trend toward Fascism."

In the five to two advisory opinion prepared at the request of the Massachusetts Senate by the Supreme Court it was stated that: "The several bills do not relate too precisely the same political units." They do relate it was pointed out, to employment "by the Commonwealth or by any county, city, town, or district. . . . These differences, however, do not affect the governing constitutional principles. The cities and towns of the Commonwealth are divisions of government established in the public interest."

Quoting a decision of the United States Supreme Court, the majority opinion continued: "'Since Government, in spending public monies, is expending the money of its citizens, it may not by arbitrary discrimination having no relation to the public welfare, foster the employment of one class of its citizens and discourage the employment of others. . . .'"

Independence Day Plans in Boston

Bostonians planning to celebrate Independence Day in a manner planned by the city may well prepare themselves for a 24-hour program starting with bonfires at midnight on July 3 and ending with fireworks at midnight July 4.

A brief summary of events of the celebration includes:

9:00 a. m.—Flag raising at City Hall followed by parade to common.

9:25 a. m.—Boston Common flag raising, with ceremonies, at Flag Pole, followed by parade to Old State House and Faneuil Hall.

10:00 a. m.—Declaration of Independence read from Old State House, where it was first presented to Boston people, 1776.

10:45 a. m.—Oration exercises in Faneuil Hall; ceremony of ancient and continued significance since 1783.

Morning Municipal Athletic Meet, 10:00 a. m., at Franklin Field.

Neighborhood programs in 25 sections of the city during day and evening. Band concerts — choral music — fireworks — children's sports — entertainments — patriotic features.

Boston Common—Evening community festival, at Frog Pond, 8 to 10 p. m., with band, chorus, singing by audience of 50,000, costumed and dancing groups, with historic tableaux of signing the declaration.

To be followed by fireworks at athletic field.

Midnight, July 3—"Night before" municipal bonfire, Brighton.

In addition to the main program in downtown Boston there will be neighborhood programs in 25 sections of the city under the supervision of members of the Boston City Council.

These district programs include morning and afternoon exercises for children, with patriotic ceremonies, sports, ice cream, games and entertainment. In the evening there will be band concerts and fireworks.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 2

10:45 a. m.—WORL Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 3

1:00 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
3:30 W1XAR 15.13mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAR 15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 3

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, July 2

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

1:30 p. m.—Music for Strings.
2:00 p. m.—Dr. Eduard Benes, broadcast to Czechoslovakia.
3:30 p. m. — Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony.

For Monday, July 3

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:45 p. m.—"Truth Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—Television course.

School to Job Space Bridged Through the Help of the NYA

(Continued from Page 9)

obtain a job, and she could at least help her mother at home.

That was in 1937, when she was a sophomore. She talked to the principal about it, and the principal suggested NYA school assistance. Sally worked 20 hours a month, helping bind library books, assisting with clerical work and doing other jobs for which she received 30 cents an hour. Two weeks ago, she was one of a number of NYA boys and girls to be graduated from Boston high schools with honor marks.

To receive the benefits of Student Aid, a pupil must be within the ages of 16-24, a citizen of the United States, of good character and ability, and must carry a regular schedule of studies. For clothing, carfare, lunches, and other sundries, Sally, an average worker, earned $4.85 a month, though the maximum is $6. NYA workers in the College Aid division may earn up to $20 a month as undergraduates, and up to $30 monthly as graduate students. The NYA also supplies supplementary Negro Graduate Aid. Boston University is a Massachusetts college participating in this program.

Camping on the Job

These are but suggestions of the scope and variety of the NYA activities in which 18,000 Massachusetts boys and girls are regularly engaged. The school projects absorb 12,000 of this number, while resident and work projects engage another 6,000. The total is divided on a 50-50 basis between boys and girls. State NYA Director Edward L. Casey announces that between July 5 and 15, approximately 175 Massachusetts youths will be chosen for three NYA Resident Projects in Massachusetts, as well as for the Quoddy Occupational Project. The Resident Projects, located in Holyoke, Methuen, and Upton, provide living quarters as well as occupation for about 175 boys.

Activity takes a still different form in aid rendered to towns and municipalities. Nursery schools in sub-standard districts have been kept in operation, single-handed, by the NYA. Libraries, town halls and playgrounds are among municipal facilities served by added NYA personnel. Furthermore, boys and girls have acted as leisure time leaders, conducted discussion groups, refereed and judged in games, and organized arts and crafts. They are learning to be firemen and automobile mechanics and laundry workers. They are getting practice in the Boston City Hospital where 145 boys and girls have been assigned, and at a dozen or more municipal garages.

Public Records Kept Up

They have built wooden shelters for skaters and golfers, a bathing beach for swimmers, houses for birds, baseball diamonds, football gridirons. Performing work which would not otherwise have been done, the young men and women have brought tax and immigration records to date, transcribed statistics, cut stencils, filed labor reports, repaired and titled books, and acted as librarians in rural communities.

The NYA even has a band, which has provided an NYA song. Far more significant, however, is that children of the depression have been given a reason for singing. The NYA, in fine, has provided opportunities to test vocational aptitude which the schools have not time to give and which industry feels itself no longer able to afford. It has propped up lagging public services, and it has striven to prove that the State may best advance its youth not by compressing, coercing, and regimenting its capabilities, but by enlarging and improving them.

Shipbuilding Boom Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

way, characterized by a speed as high as 16 to 17 knots an hour. The craft measures 435 feet long, overall; 63 feet beam, and 8,875 deadweight tons.

But this is not the first vessel to bear the name Donald McKay. The first was a clipper ship, built by Donald McKay himself at East Boston in 1854. This ship carried about 16,755 yards of canvas and set speed records for that day as well as holding the distinction for many years of being the largest sailing vessel afloat.

Now a Motorship

The modern Donald McKay is a motorship, but the era of steamers had its Donald McKay, too, for in 1920, the United States Shipping Board finished a steamer of that name, as one of the links in the bridge of ships that were ordered during the World War. That Donald McKay, too, was built at Chester, Pa., and was 400.7 feet long, 54.2 feet beam and 30.2 feet depth. It has since gone the way of so many of the war-built fleet—to the junkyard.

The first Donald McKay, however, was of special interest. Strange as it may seem, she was built to order for an English shipping company and the name was given to her by the English owners. She was one of a quartet of famous clippers—the Lightning, the James Baines, the Champion of the Seas, and the Donald McKay—built for England. Their construction was said to be the only time in history that an American shipbuilder laid the keels of ships to fly the British flag as well as building a fleet that brought fame to the British Union Jack.

On the maiden voyage of the first Donald MacKay—and the shipbuilder himself sailed on the new craft for that trip—the vessel attracted wide attention by sailing from Boston to Cape Clear, Ireland, in 12 days, recording, en route, a 24-hour run of 421 miles.

Launched in 1855

The clipper was of 2,594 tons, launched in January, 1855, and measured 269 feet long, 47 feet beam, and 29 feet depth. Capt. Henry Warner, an English resident of East Boston, was named skipper of the Donald McKay, which sailed from Boston Feb. 21, 1855, with a crew of 50. The large crew was necessary to handle the canvas.

The first Donald McKay was assigned to the Australian trade and gave a good account of herself. After 24 years she was sold at Bremen and went under the German flag. But the new owners retained her name. Eventually she went to Madeira as a coal hulk.

Another of the quartet—the the Lightning—made an exceptionally fast run of 436 miles in 24 hours on her maiden voyage, a feat that won for her the title of "swiftest ship that ever sailed the sea." Historians point out that it was 35 years later before an ocean going steamship exceeded the speed mark set that day.

A native of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, Donald McKay came to New York as a lad of 16, worked in shipyards, made many friends, and later went to Newburyport, Mass., where he finished the ship Delia Walker of 427 tons for John Currier, Jr. He went into business there and about 1844 moved to East Boston, establishing a shipyard at the foot of Border Street, where his first ship was the Washington Irving, built for Train & Co., in their White Diamond Line service.

Bangor Welcomes Legion Convention

BANGOR, Maine, July 1 (AP)—Maine's department of the American Legion, billeted last night in this eastern Maine municipality for its three-day annual convention.

To the organization's first business meeting, Adjutant James L. Boyle of Waterville announced a new high membership of 8,900.

The Auxiliary opened its sessions yesterday as did Sons of the Legion, the junior auxiliary, and the Maine department of the Canadian Legion, meeting here at the invitation of the American Legion.

Cambridge Man Cleared Of One Extortion Charge

William W. Walter of Cambridge was cleared yesterday by a Suffolk County Grand Jury of charges of attempting to extort $10,000 from Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Governor's Council.

Mr. Walter now faces a Federal charge of using the mails in an attempt to extort $100,000 from former Gov. James M. Curley.

Bingo Legal in Connecticut

STRATFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has signed a bill legalizing the playing of bingo in communities where local option requirements are met. Under the measure, bingo is permitted only under the sponsorship of charitable, civic, educational, fraternal, veterans or religious organizations, volunteer fire departments or granges.

WEDDING ENGRAVING
Correct form. Latest styles. Reasonably priced.
Wards BOSTON
57 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON
Samples on Request

Launderers Dry Cleaners
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
(The laundry with a written guarantee.)
Rug Cleaners Storage
65 Allerton Street, Boston HIGHlands 2800

American Players Dominate English Net Classic—Sails Unfurled in Coast Race

Wimbledon Tennis Way Below Par as Young Players Fade

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 1 (AP)—If Mr. William Tatum Tilden should, by a wave of the Committee's wand, suddenly become an amateur again, he could drag step onto Wimbledon's turf and win the singles championship hands down. The geraniums are pretty, the tea satisfying and the debutantes satisfactory, but the tennis is bad.

For instance, it is quite likely United States players will spread-eagle the tournament. Who are they? Outside of Bobby Riggs, who is pretty well known, they have no great fame either at home or abroad, although Elwood Cooke is a nice young fellow and Gene Smith is genuinely swell.

Have Evaporated

Yet these three are very hot stuff. The reputations of awesome Continentals and the youngsters English tennis has nurtured carefully since the Davis Cup hit the road in 1937 all have evaporated.

This general mediocrity has not even produced matches which are long on thrills if short on skill. There isn't a bit of the tennis Wimbledon crowds have come to expect.

Riggs, Cooke and Smith still are very much in the ball game. Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia, rated the best of the Continentals by the experts, may lick Gene, but nothing short of a holocaust or his own overconfidence can keep Riggs out of the finals. Cooke, who has this year's typical Wimbledon game—sound enough ground strokes, a country club service and a goodish bit of the old zing—may give Bobby an awful battle if they meet. Smith stayed in yesterday by defeating Emil Gabory of Hungary, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3.

Head and Shoulders

Still, this trio stands head and shoulders over the rest. Or, as one weary Briton said with a sigh:

"Why didn't America send over half a dozen more? Then you'd have had eight men in the quarter-finals."

The big puzzle of the tournament still is Riggs. The English can't make him out. They like to see him smile and they like the duck-footed way he shuffles around the court. But they don't know what makes him tick.

National League All-Stars

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—When the National League's All Stars square off against the American League July 11 at Yankee Stadium, Manager Leo (Gabby) Hartnett will be able to field practically the same team that gained a 4-1 victory for the senior circuit at Cincinnati last year.

In 1938, the Nationals used Bill Lee, Stan Hack and Billy Herman of the Chicago Cubs; Johnny Vander Meer, Ival Goodman, Frank McCormick and Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds; Joe Medwick and Leo Durocher of the St. Louis Cardinals, Mel Ott of the New York Giants and Mace Brown of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The Giant's Hank Leiber appeared as the lone pinch-hitter.

Only Three Fail

Of all that array, only Leiber, Durocher, and Brown failed to win places on this year's 25-man squad. Lombardi, McCormick, and Medwick were unanimously chosen by the League's eight managers, while Medwick, Herman, and Ott will be playing in the All-Star game for the seventh-straight year, together with Arkie Vaughan of the Pirates. Hartnett, a player in the previous six games, gets in this time as pilot.

It is largely a defensive team that has been put at Leo the Lion's disposal, for in making their choices the managers obviously kept in mind that errorless defensive play played an important part in their victory last year. In several cases—notably that of the Giants' Zeke Bonura, who was left off the squad—fat batting averages have been given considerably less consideration than fancy fielding.

Seven of Reds

The roster includes seven players from the league-leading Reds, five from the Cardinals, four from the Dodgers, three each from the Cubs and Giants, and one each from the Phillies, Boston Bees, and Pirates:

The roster:

Pitchers—Paul Derringer, Johnny Vander Meer and Bucky Walters, Cincinnati; Lou Fette, Boston; Bill Lee, Chicago; Curt Davis and Lon Warneke, St. Louis; Whitlow Wyatt, Brooklyn.

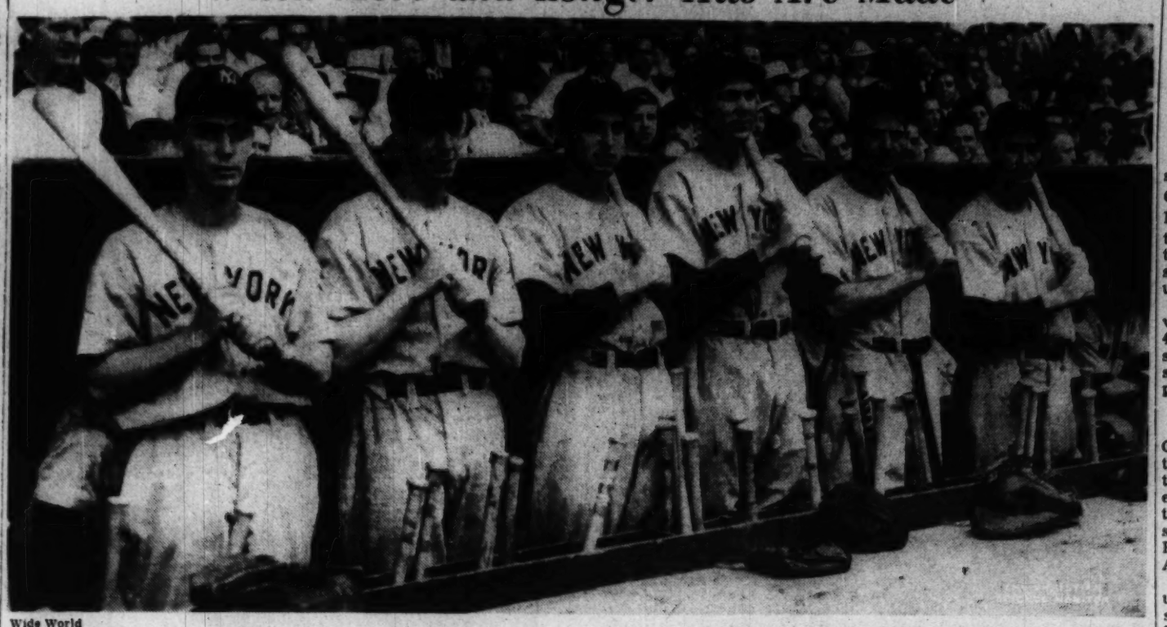
Catchers—Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati; Babe Phelps, Brooklyn; Harry Danning, New York.

Infielders—Stan Hack and Billy Herman, Chicago; Frank McCormick and Linus Frey, Cincinnati; Dolf Camilla and Harry Lavagetto, Brooklyn; Arkie Vaughan, Pittsburgh; Bill Jurges, New York; Johnny Mize, St. Louis.

Outfielders—Joe Medwick and Terry Moore, St. Louis; Mel Ott, New York; Morrie Arnovich, Philadelphia; Ival Goodman, Cincinnati.

Arnovich, a unanimous selection, and Fette, Wyatt, Frey, Camilli and Moore will be playing in their first All-Star game.

When More and Longer Hits Are Made



Wide World

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Setting two all-time and one modern major-league record, the New York Yankees defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 23-2, 10-0, in a doubleheader before 21,612 baseball fans at Shibe Park here Wednesday, and above is the group responsible. Only Frankie Crosetti, who scored one run, is missing from this line-up. Left to right: Babe Dahlgren, who scored 3 runs; Joe Di Maggio, 3; Tommy Henrich, 1; Bill Dickey, 1; George Selkirk, 1; and Joe Gordon, 3. By hitting eight homers in the opener the Yanks erased the former record of seven in one game, set by Detroit in 1886 and equaled six times, most recently by the Giants on June 6. In the same game their 27 hits, added to 53 total bases, surpassed the modern standard of 50 which they set in '32. By adding five more homers in the second game, making it 13 for the day, they rubbed out the old mark of 11 for two consecutive games which they set in 1936.

And Talking of . . . France

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sidelights on the Sporting Scene

LONDON—Back in England now, after spending 60 years in Paris, is Mr. P. H. Tomalin, who has been closely identified with the development of French sport since 1892. In that year he was one of the founders of the Standard Athletic Club in Paris, and he has held the office of President of this well-known organization for 45 years. He was one of the "pioneers" who made football popular in France, and since those days he has seen the French grow from beginners at games into a great international sporting power.

Well nigh every type of athletic diversion has an enthusiastic following in France at the present time, and the French have enjoyed some notable successes in international competition. Especially on the lawn tennis court. The late Suzanne Lenglen was supreme among women players from 1919 to 1925, and from 1927 to 1932, inclusive, the era of the world-famed "Four Musketeers"—Jean Borotra, Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, and Jacques Brugnon—France won the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's team championship. But no reserves were trained on to take adequately the places of the big four, and, when their innings was ended, France fell right out of the picture. Just as Britain has done since Fred Perry turned professional.

"Cross-cyclo-pedestre"

With 8,000,000 Frenchmen and Frenchwomen possessed of cycles, I need hardly tell you that there exists a particularly appreciative audience for cycle-racing. French folk adore it. And they are given a long and varied bill of entertainment—sprint, middle distance, and distance races on indoor and outdoor tracks; six-day "grinds," road races over incredible distances, and "cross-cyclo-pedestre," which may be freely translated as cross-country running with a bicycle. If taking part in this arduous game, either the bicycle carries you or you carry the bicycle. Over walls, through water, and all that sort of thing.

Apart from indulging enthusiastically in those branches of sport now popular in most countries—such as Association football and track and field athletics—the French have also a great partiality for that traditionally British game, Rugby football. And just now "les Rugbymen" are jubilant at the approaching resumption of contact with British teams, after a cleavage lasting for eight years. The separation occurred because of the acknowledged need for a "clean up" in French Rugger, off the field as well as on it. Now, reforms are held to have been effected, and, at the suggestion of the British Rugby Unions, the French authorities have decided to abandon their national inter-club championship, alleged to be responsible for a good deal of the trouble.

Effective Style

France has been playing Rugger under Rugby Union rules (which insist upon rigid amateurism) since the eighties of the last century and was contesting matches with England as far back as 1905-06. But it was not until after the World War that French teams were taken really seriously. The Frenchmen, who in the fulness of time, defeated the representative fifteens of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, have developed a characteristic and effective style of play all their own, in which speed and unorthodoxy (judged by British standards) are a great feature.

The split between Britain and France on the amateur Rugby field gave an opportunity for promoters to introduce and popularize in France the professional Rugby League type of play, so popular in Northern England and Australia. And last season the French "pros" fulfilled their great ambition of beating England's national Rugby League side.

While taking readily to many pastimes acquired from the British, the French have never fallen for cricket. So I should like to draw your attention to a cricket match that takes place annually between two teams entitled France and Belgium.

Oddity

This oddity, it seems, is the result of an attempt to make the French and the Belgians "cricket conscious." The attempt may now be said to have attained its majority without success, for the fixture referred to began in 1907 as a match between sides of British residents in the two countries.

The idea was to include one more Frenchman and one more Belgian each year. Theoretically, by 1917, the teams should therefore have consisted entirely of Frenchmen and Belgians. I am told that the plan went according to schedule until 1911 but after the World War, 1914-1918, the annual series was not resumed until 1924, and by then cricket had lost any grip it ever had on the natives. Now, it is again almost entirely an all-British affair. But it still is called France vs. Belgium. Which is rather a pleasing thought.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 30

International League

Buffalo 2, Toronto 1.
Rochester 4, Montreal 3.

American Association

St. Paul 8, Milwaukee 7.
Indianapolis 11, Toledo 1.
Louisville 4, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 3.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6, Portland 5.
Seattle 8, Sacramento 3.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 2.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 2.

Texas League

Tulsa 10-0, Dallas 9-1.
San Antonio 12, Beaumont 0.
Fort Worth 3, Oklahoma City 2.
Houston 3, Shreveport 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 5-7, Atlanta 4-1.
Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 2.
Memphis 9, Nashville 7.
Little Rock 9, Knoxville 3.

Eastern League

Albany 2, Elmira 0.

South and West Reached Finals In College Golf

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 1 (AP)—A son of the old south met a sophomore from Stanford here today in a 36-hole match for the championship of American College golf.

Vincent D. Antoni of Tulane finally conquered stubborn Billy Hall of Iowa State on the Wakonda course yesterday, one up in a 36-hole semifinal match, with a burst of three-straight birdies on the 33rd, 34th and 35th holes.

Warren Berl, the tall Stanford lad who is majoring in economics, earned the other championship finals berth by walloping H. R. (Rennie) Merrit of Yale, 5 and 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	38	23	.623
New York	35	28	.556
St. Louis	33	27	.550
Chicago	35	30	.538
Brooklyn	29	29	.500
Pittsburgh	27	31	.466
Boston	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	19	38	.333

Results June 30

Chicago 5, Cincinnati 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	14	.781
Boston	33	24	.579
Cleveland	33	29	.532
Detroit	34	30	.531
Chicago	31	30	.508
Philadelphia	26	37	.431
Washington	25	43	.368
St. Louis	18	44	.290

Results June 30

Detroit 3, Chicago 1.
New York 10, Washington 4.

Sporting Around the Hub

B. A. A. Track Forces Head West

The revived Boston Athletic Association track and field prowess will be tested at Nebraska on the Fourth of July. The B. A. A. team, sponsored by Walter Brown, left last night for the National A. A. U. meet.

Of particular interest will be the mile relay team of Dick Gill, Frank Mascianica, Bob Folsom and Don Fleet. These four ran a trial at Tech in 4m. 17s. Others going to Nebraska in charge of Ed Parsons, are Andy Zamparelli, Harry Clark, Danny Miles, Bill Harkins, John McLaughry and Matt Flaherty.

J. Norman Anderson, Harold Tanney, Ernest and Clifford Sutter, Morton Buxby, Gardnar Mulloy, William Talbert, Edward McKnight, Henry Prusoff, and Harold Surface.

* * *

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret and Mrs. E. H. Baker won the annual women's invitation four-ball tournament at Tedesco for the third time yesterday by defeating Mrs. James Parkerof Myopia and Loretta Dee of Tedesco, 7 and 5.

* * *

Norma Meister, singles champion, also won the doubles in the state junior tennis championship at Chestnut Hill yesterday with Judy Atterbury, defeating Polly and Peggy Howe, 6—2, 6—2 in the contest for girls under 15. In the other matches Jack Geller of New York defeated Peter Stewart, 6—1, 6—0 in a semifinal for boys under 15 and Katharine Hubbell and Albert Everts reached the state junior mixed doubles final by defeating Dolly Greene and Jack Lynch, 6—3, 6—1.

* * *

The South Shore junior yacht racing championships for the Finlay Cup will be held Aug. 13 at South Boston Yacht Club, defending champion this year. Harry McDonough, Southie's winning skipper a year ago, will once again captain its hopefuls, who will be strong favorites to repeat their performance of last summer.

* * *

The Sears Cup races for the national junior yacht racing supremacy this year will be held at Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn., where Atlantic Class boats will be used. For the first time, the union has invited the Southern California Yachting Association and the Yachting Association of San Francisco Bay to send one crew representing both areas to this year's championships.

* * *

Two tournaments occupied local golfers this week end. At Marshfield, competition for the Marshfield Trophy which was donated by Art Ross of the Bruins went into its second day, while at Oyster Harbors, a two-day affair began. Next Tuesday, on the holiday, Pine Brook Valley in Weston will conduct its annual tourney.

* * *

If plans of Bill Carrigan, who will manage the American League club at the Veterans of Foreign Wars "Old-Timers Day" at Fenway Park July 12, come off as expected, Connie Mack's famous $100,000 infield will be united once again. Eddie Collins, of course, keeps in shape at Fenway, while Jack Barry, the shortstop, gets plenty of practice with his Holy Cross nine. And Stuffy McInnis at first and Frank "Home Run" Baker at third seem ready for one more crack at the national past time. Fred Mitchell, former coach at Harvard and big league catcher, is expected to name his National League stars early next week.

* * *

To make room for another crew, a change has been made in district finals effecting local yachtsmen. After the North and South Shore championships, the winners of each section will meet with the finalist of the Maine Yacht Racing Association, the winning crew in this series representing all three sections in the nationals.

* * *

The Eastern Slopes tennis tourney starting July 5 has already attracted a large entry list. Among the prominent listed are: Wayne Sabin, John Doeg, Sidney Wood, Gilbert Hall, Ladislav Hecht, Gil Hunt, Jr., Gregory Mangin, Frank Shields, C. Depew Steele, Jr., August Ganzenmuller,

Teammates Reach Scholastic Final

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1 (AP)—Ed Tutwiler and Chuck Davis, who a few days ago helped Lawrenceville capture the team title, met at the Greenwich Country Club today in the 36-hole final match for the Eastern Interscholastic Golf championship.

Tutwiler eliminated Bill Lewis of Blair, 2 and 1, while Davis conquered Dixon Driggs of Choate, 5 and 4, in yesterday's semifinals.

Prizes for the men's doubles tournament at North Conway will be two sterling, silver rackets, identical in design and size with the gold racket, first prize for the singles. Both awards must be won three times for permanent possession.

Coast Yachtsmen Awaiting Keen Racing to Honolulu

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1—It's some 2,085 miles from the Golden Gate to the palm strewn shores of Honolulu—and they are long miles, too, the way some 25 of this country's most seaworthy, and swiftest sailing yachts will go in the Treasure Island to Honolulu sailing race.

The race is scheduled, at this writing, to start about 3 p. m. July 4 and will continue until the last sail is furled in the Diamond Head sunshine at least 11 days later and probably 12 to 14 days later.

Draws Attention

This race, sponsored by the Golden Gate International Exposition, is drawing more yachting attention than any other single western event in years. It is the first time the trans-Pacific race has started from San Francisco Harbor. Previously it has left from Los Angeles or Santa Barbara.

The official registry for the race usually changes right up to the last so it's hard to say how many will go foaming out through the "Gate" with a boiling wake trailing. But there will be at least 20 boats in the race.

"Amateur" Yachtsmen

There's a delicate designation of amateur in this race. The skipper and his navigator must be "amateur." The rest of the crew may be professional. In many instances, however, the crews are made up of "guests" who sometimes even pay to become members and work their way. And the skippers and navigators are often more skilled and professional than the "professionals."

Incidentally, in this race one of the yachts is taking more than its crew of six—six is held to be the most efficient number, depending on the size of the craft. Watches have to be stood four-on-four-off. This skipper is taking six "guests" as well that will apparently do nothing but enjoy the sail.

Dorade Favored

The ship to beat is James Flood's yawl the Dorade, built by Sparkman & Stephens in 1930. She won the 1936 Honolulu race and is considered to have an excellent chance of repeating this year.

But this concession is only made by salty "experts," not by the 25-odd other skippers and crews. One in particular who believes the Dorade will not win is Dick Reynolds, skipper of the Blitzen, winner of last season's Bermuda race. This gives the sport a bit of East vs. West competition. Interesting, too, is the fact that it seems the Blitzen was launched by the same builders as was the Dorade—only last year.

This is a hard race and one in which long experience and supreme sailing skill are paramount. The Pacific Ocean is no "pond" and any skoffers from the East Coast or the Gulf who are prone to sit on the beach and tell about "the time we saved the spinnaker in the such-and-such race" better port their helm and prepare to come about! There'll be much to read about in this race. Don't miss it, for it's one of the year's most dramatic sports events.

* * *

Good news from the tees at Des Moines, Iowa, reminds us that Stanford University still has the best collegiate golf team in the United States—if winning the National Collegiate title means anything. It is noted they won the title in 1938, too.

Northwestern University was second with Sid Richardson of "NU's" Wildcats taking the medalist title. Iowa State was third, Princeton fourth, and Duke and Louisiana State tied for fifth. That gives a good idea of the classy competition offered in these collegiate golf tournaments.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Poffenberger Back

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., July 1 (AP)—Cletus (Boots) Poffenberger, former Detroit and Brooklyn pitcher, said yesterday he would join the Montreal Royals of the International League "and watch out for me, because I'm on the way back."

Gridiron Exchange

DETROIT, July 1 (AP)—The management of the Detroit Lions announced yesterday that Le Roy (Ace) Gutowsky, veteran fullback, has been sent to the Brooklyn Dodgers in exchange for Jim Austin, a 200-pound end.

Parker Returns

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—George L. (Tiny) Parker's appointment to the staff of umpires in the International League was announced yesterday by President Frank J. Shaughnessy.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Fred Perry, British champion, and Baron Gottfried Von Cramm, Germany, reached men's singles final at Wimbledon for second successive year, defeating Don Budge, United States, and Bunny Austin, England.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

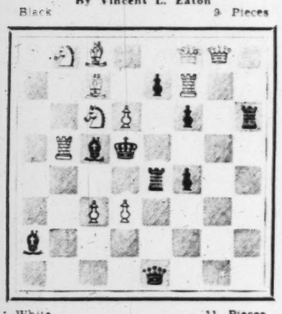
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 1, 1939

Problem No. 2153

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 9 Pieces



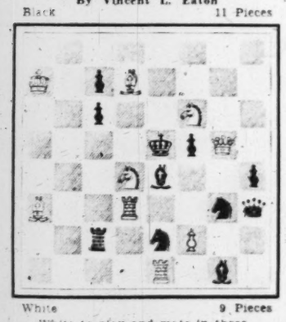
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (Washington Post, August 11, 1935.)

Problem No. 2154

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (First prize, Western Morning News, second half-year, 1937.)

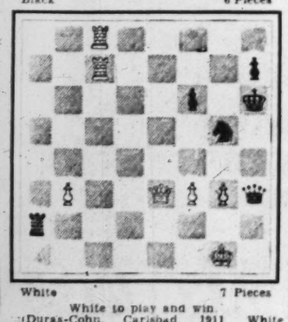
Solutions to Problems

No. 2151	1	Kt-Kt3	
No. 2152	1	QxKBP	threatens
	2	Kt-Kt6ch	
	1	———	Kt-Q3ch
	2	KxPch	
	1	———	Kt-Kt6ch
	2	K-Kt6ch	
	1	———	QxB
	2	KtxP(B6)ch	
	1	———	QxQch
	2	KtxQch	
	1	———	BxQ
	2	R-Q4ch	

End-Game No. 465: White wins: 1 PxP, KxP, 2 R(R6)xKt, PxR; 3 R-B8 mate.

End-Game No. 466

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win. (Duras-Cohn, Carlsbad, 1911. White forces a quick win brilliantly.)

Notes

A twenty-one-year-old Brooklyn medical student at Glasgow University M. Pavey, won the Scottish championship tournament played at Aberdeen during the Easter holidays. He was undefeated and scored 7½-1½. Next were R. F. Combe and W. Winter, former British champion, with 6½-2½. Fairhurst, long a leading Scotch player, and also a former British champion, did not compete.

A number of double-round matches have been played this spring between various European countries. Holland, led by Dr. Euwe, defeated Belgium by a score of 13½-6½. Germany defeated Hungary 26½-13½. At this point it is interesting to note Eliskases, now the leading German expert, is an Austrian, and Bogoljubow, long a German citizen, was born in Russia. Another match, between a team representing English Universities, and the Amsterdam Chess Federation, resulted in a 6-6 tie. But the English players were more successful against the Dutch universities and won 8-4.

Dr. Alekhine, now in South America where he expects to remain at least until he leads the French team in the tournament at Buenos Aires, recently won a double-round tournament at Caracas, Venezuela, with a score of 10-0. Second was Benitez, with 6-4. Dr. Alekhine will visit Ecuador and Peru before reaching Argentina.

One of the most exciting games in the recent Margate (England) tournament put the tournament winner perilously near defeat. Wheatcroft dared to offer the great and popular Keres the King's Gambit. Keres replied with the Falkbeer Counter-Gambit.

Falkbeer Counter-Gambit

Wheatcroft White	Keres Black	Wheatcroft White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-Q6	R-QK1
2 P-KB4	P-Q4	20 R-K6	K-B2
3 PxQP	P-K5	21 Kt-B4	QR-K
4 P-Q3	Kt-KB3	22 KR-K	P-KR4
5 P-P	Kt-KP	23 P-B5	B-B2
6 Kt-KB3	B-QB4	24 P-Q6ch(b)	K-B
7 Q-K2	B-B4	25 P-KR3	PxP
8 Kt-B3	Q-K2	26 PxP	P-QKt4
9 B-K3	BxB	27 Kt-R5	Kt-K4
10 QxB	Kt-K5	28 B-Kt7ch	K-Kt
11 QxQch	KxQ	29 R-K1xKt+	P-PxR
12 PxKt	BxP	30 P-Q7	RxR
13 K-Q2(a)	B-Kt3	31 PxR	BxP
14 R-Kch	K-Q	32 Kt-B6ch	K-B2(c)
15 Kt-Q4	P-QB4	33 P-Q8(Q)	RxQch
16 Kt-K15	Kt-Q2	34 KtxR	KxKt
17 P-KKt4	P-B3	35 BxP	P-Kt5
18 B-Kt2	P-QR3	Resigns	

(a) Thus far all is "book." The text is a move Wheatcroft has experimented with in the past. In reply, Black should play B-R5 or B4.

(b) Now, according to Wheatcroft, White begins to go astray. After 24 R-K7, RxR; 25 RxR, Black has no good defense.

(c) This is the move overlooked by White. It explodes his attack, and, of course, proves the combination unsound.

Capablanca is no longer the invincible giant of his heyday, although he generally finishes high in the final standing. At Margate, for example, his score of four wins and five draws was good enough to tie for second. One of these wins, at the expense of another veteran, Sir George Thomas, has been considered the finest game of the tournament.

Ruy Lopez

Capablanca White	Thomas Black	Capablanca White	Thomas Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 P-Kt5	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 PxP	Kt-Q
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 R-Kt3	R-B5
4 B-R4	P-Q3	24 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B
5 P-B3	B-Q2	25 B-Q1	B-Q2
6 P-Q4	P-KKt3	26 K-K2	P-Kt4
7 B-KKt5	P-B3	27 PxPep	QRxP
8 B-K3	Kt-R3	28 Q-B2	B-B
9 P-KR3	B-Kt2	29 R-R4	Kt-B2
10 QKt-Q2	P-B12	30 P-Kt3	P-KR4
11 P-KKt4	Q-K2(a)	31 PxPep	KtxP(d)
12 P-Q5	Kt-Kt	32 R-R	Kt-Kt5
13 B-B2	P-QB4(b)	33 QR-KKt	KtxKt
14 P-QR4	B-QB	34 PxKt	R-B2
15 Kt-B4	Kt-Q2	35 Kt-Kt5	R-KK12
16 P-R5	B-R3	36 B-B4	Kt-R2
17 BxB	KtxB	37 K-Q3	KtxKt
18 Q-Q2	Kt-B2	38 RxKt	B-Q2
19 KR-Kt	Castles(c)	39 RxKtP	Resigns
20 P-R4	R-Kt		

(a) Black's best chances for counterplay come through P-KB4, after the proper preparations. The text is questionable because it blocks a good square, the QKt.

(b) Dr. Euwe considers P-QB3 preferable. If then 14 P-QB4, P-QB4, and White cannot play Kt-B4.

(c) 19 . . . Kt-Kt4, inviting an exchange, would be better. Black's great difficulty is that he has very little space to move about in. Every exchange relieves this situation.

(d) Somewhat more promising would be 31 . . . P-Kt4, threatening P-Kt5. After the text White is able to proceed with his attack with no counterthreats to bother him.

Sport Briefs

Thousands of girls play lacrosse.

A young goat was presented to Whitey Moore of the Cincinnati Reds as the gift of a fan.

Son of the famous diamond star, George Sisler Jr., pitched this year for Colgate University.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.)	280,000
Previous day's sales	596,780
1939 volume to date	108,775,185
1938 volume to date	117,161,295

Market Prices Slightly Higher In Slow Session

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP) — Slightly higher prices were sprinkled over the stock market today notwithstanding the reluctance of buyers to reach for favorites.

Dealings were slack throughout and small minus signs were to be seen here and there in the final hour.

Uneasiness over a possible week-end European blow-up seemingly lessened a bit and congressional monetary developments, with the President's devaluation power and the stabilization fund expiring last night, were believed to have brought few repercussions either way.

The better action of the list was attributed partly to some short covering for those who wished to be in the clear over a lengthy holiday. The Exchange will be closed Tuesday for the Fourth of July holiday and meager attendance was looked for in the boardrooms until next Wednesday.

Stocks edging forward included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Great Northern, Johns-Manville, Philip Morris, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, and Standard Oil of N. J. Lagging were Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, International Harvester and North American.

Bond Trading Narrow

The bond market charted a close course in sporadic trading today.

Bond dealers apparently found the news a standoff as far as stimulating decisive market action was concerned and near the end of the short session changes were mainly fractional.

U. S. Governments dropped as much as 5-32d point on a few sales.

Panama loans were under pressure again in the foreign division, the 5½s of '63 losing more than 2 points, while many Italian obligations attracted a small following.

Bid up a trifle in the corporate division were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F", American & Foreign Power 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia collateral 4s, a Baltimore & Ohio unit, tumbled 5 on a single sale. Smaller losers included Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Santa Fe 4s of '95 and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

Steel Outlook Seen Favorable Despite Small Buying Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—Current conditions in the steel industry are seasonably favorable, said Iron Age, in view of the small volume of buying by major consumers.

"The fact that operations are remaining well above 50 per cent of capacity," asserted the review, "without benefit of important takings by the automobile industry, the railroads and the farm machinery manufacturers is regarded as an augury of fairly well maintained output when these consumers return to the market.

"The outlook for railroad buying is the most dubious, but it is possible that some roads which are in need of new equipment may take advantage of the new loan proposed by the administration if the bill passes Congress."

Iron Age estimated steel making at the end of the first half of the year at 54 per cent, down only one point from last week. It estimated that last half production will average about 55 per cent against 53 per cent for the first half.

"Next week's production," the review continued, "influenced by holiday shutdowns, probably will be substantially below this week's, but an immediate pickup to around the present level is expected, followed by a slight bulge during the period when the automobile industry is taking heavier shipments for production of 1940 models.

Regarding the steel price structure, the trade journal said that while concessions on steel products have not disappeared "there is further evidence this week of determination on the part of a number of companies to adhere to published quotations."

Scrap markets continued strong. Purchases here recently by the international scrap convention of Europe were above 500,000 tons.

Bill Would Extend Power Of Maritime Commission

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House merchant marine committee approved a bill to extend the rate regulatory powers of the Maritime Commission and to co-ordinate the regulatory functions of the Maritime and Interstate Commerce Commissions.

Proposed as a substitute for bills which would transfer jurisdiction over water rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the measure would set up a joint transportation board, composed of two members of each commission and a fifth member, to be named by the President, to serve as chairman.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 29 compared with June 29, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $7,676,-592.66 ($7,403,661.39); expenditures, $25,-214,571.77 ($19,873,364.69); net balance, $2,847,556.96 ($2,244,803,133.26); working balance included $2,169,889,402.48 ($1,657,-832,949.19); customs receipts for month, $23,265,397.94 ($21,166,831.02); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,657,688,832 ($6,221,-314,485.99); expenditures, $4,180,932,526.27 ($7,496,783,763.65); emergency expenditures included $3,092,329,911.17 ($2,134,714,545.36); excess of expenditures, $3,523,243,703.53 ($1,275,469,277.66); gross debt, $40,380,279,-363.46 ($37,035,642,641.04); increase over previous day, $2,104,209.59; gold assets, $16,095,282,116.43 ($12,961,521,553.55).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	58½	58	58¼	+ ¾
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jun29
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	2	48¾	47¾	48¾	+2
1⅛	¾	Air Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun29
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun30
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5	5	5	Jun29
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
19	8	Alleg pr pf	3	8	8	8	Jun29
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	15	14⅜	14¾	Jun30
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun30
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	161	160	160	Jun30
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun29
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	Jun29
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun30
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	62½	61⅞	62½	Jun30
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18	18	18	
32	16¾	Am Airlines	3	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ½
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	Jun29
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun30
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	3	36⅝	36½	36⅝	Jun30
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	94	91½	94	Jun30
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174	174⅞	Jun28
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	6	19	18¼	19	Jun30
55	32	Am Car pf	3	36	36	36	Jun30
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun30
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun30
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun30
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun30
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun30
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun30
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅝	3½	3½	
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun30
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun30
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	Jun30
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun30
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	3	15¾	15½	15¾	
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	3	45	43	43	Jun30
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun30
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	5	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	Jun30
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	36¾	35¾	36¾	+ ½
44⅜	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	7	31⅜	31	31¼	Jun30
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	3	11⅝	11½	11½	
22¾	11⅝	Am Roll Mill	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	4	54¼	52½	54¼	Jun30
15⅜	11⅛	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	11¾	11⅞	Jun30
20	10⅞	Am Seat.(½g)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun30
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	4	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ¼
140	129½	Am Sm & Rf (7)	1	135	135	135	Jun29
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	Jun27
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jun30
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun29
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170⅛	148	Am T&T (9)	3	158	157½	158	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
84¾	75⅛	Am Tob B (5)	2	84	83¾	84	+ ½
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	5	5	Jun30
14⅞	8⅛	Am Water Wks	4	8¾	8½	8¾	
93½	78	Am W W 2 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	Jun29
43½	28⅜	Am-Woolen pf	3	31	31	31	Jun29
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	32	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jun28
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	3	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	2	9	9	9	Jun29
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	25½	25¼	25½	Jun30
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jun29
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4	4	4	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	Jun29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	7	35	34	34½	Jun30
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	10⅜	10	10	Jun29
10⅛	5⅜	Artloom Corp	4	6½	6¼	6¼	Jun30
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jun30
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	18	25⅞	25	25⅛	— ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jun30
15	7	Atl Coast Line	7	16	16	16	Jun30
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	2	11	10¾	10¾	Jun30
25½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	3	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jun29
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	Jun30
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	52	51	52	Jun29
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
4⅝	1¾	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	2	2	2	2	
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	6	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	6	4½	4½	4½	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21	21	21	+ ½
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	Jun29
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	13	12¾	12¾	Jun30
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	20	19	19	Jun29
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+ ¾
102⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jun22
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun28
8⅞	7¾	Belding-He (.70)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
73⅝	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
99¾	16⅝	Bendix Av (1¼g)	10	21⅜	21	21⅛	
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	47	47	47	Jun30
80	50¼	Betn Steel	16	52⅜	51¾	52⅛	+ ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
115	99⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	107	106	106	Jun30
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	+ ½
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	7	19⅜	18½	19⅜	+ ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	2	20	19¾	19¾	Jun30
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	20	19¾	20	Jun30
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	2	20⅛	20	20	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	5	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
23¼	11½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	5	25¼	25	25	Jun30
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	8	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅞
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	10	48¾	48½	48¾	Jun29
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun30
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	5	39½	38	38¾	Jun30
24⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G(½g)	14	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	Jun30
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun23
15½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
8	4	Budd Mfg	31	4¼	4	4¼	Jun30
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun29
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	24	24	24	Jun30
15⅜	11⅛	Burling Mills (1)	3	14	13½	14	+ ⅞
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun29
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Jun30
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun30
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun30
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	8⅞	8½	8¾	Jun30
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun30
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20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jun26
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5½	5	5⅛	Jun30
17⅞	9½	Campbell Wyant	2	10	9¾	10	Jun29
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun29
7¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun30
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun29
2⅝	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun30
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(6e)	3	71½	71	71	Jun30
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	+ ¾
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	106	105	105	Jun23
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	9	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
19½	10	Ceiotex Corp	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¾	19½	19½	Jun29
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun29
5½	2⅛	Century Rib M	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	Jun27
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	10	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	4	17⅞	17½	17½	Jun30
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
40¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	8	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	94½	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅝
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	9	19⅝	19½	19½	Jun30

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1¾	1½	1½	Jun29
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun28
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	9	¼	¼	¼	Jun29
37⅛	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun30
⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun30
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11¼	11	11¼	Jun30
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
34¾	13½	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun29
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun28
38⅜	21½	Good T & R(¾g)	13	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅝
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	2	101¼	101	101	Jun30
5	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Graham-Paige	5	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun30
1¾	⅞	Grand Union	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	11	Grand U pf(¾k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
20	10	Granite City Sti	3	11	11	11	Jun30
31⅜	24¾	Grant(WT)(1.40)	2	30½	30½	30½	Jun30
24½	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	
16¼	12½	Gt N I ct (¾g)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	16¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	11	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
28	24	Gt W Sug (2)	3	24½	24½	24½	Jun30
34⅞	24¼	Green (1.60a)	2	31½	31	31	Jun30
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	7	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
1¼	½	Guantan Sugar	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
5¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	4	4	4	M'y25
22	11	Gulf M&N pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun30
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	3	30½	30½	30½	Jun27
14¼	8	Hall (WF) Print	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
17½	15	Hamil Wat (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun29
32	17	Harb-Wal (.30g)	3	19	19	19	Jun30
7⅛	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
4½	2	Hayes Body	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
109	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	106	106	106	Jun29
13½	8⅜	Hecker P (.60a)	1	11½	11½	11½	
117	110	Helme GW (5a)	1	112	112	112	Jun26
17	10	Hercules Motor	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
86	63	Hercules P(.80g)	2	67	67	67	Jun30
64	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	64	63½	64	Jun17
109¾	104	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jun22
19	14¾	Hinde & D (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun23
51	31½	Holland F (1½g)	6	36	35¼	35¼	Jun29
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	6	7⅛	7	7	Jun30
15¼	10¼	Holly Sugar	1	11	11	11	Jun30
66¼	60½	Homestake (4½)	1	62½	62½	62½	
38½	27	Houd-H A (2½)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jun30
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¾g)	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Jun30
70½	61	Household F (4)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	Jun30
110½	103	Household pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Jun28
8¾	4¾	Houston Oil	24	5	4¾	5	Jun30
55¼	40	Howe Sound (3)	8	43¼	42¼	42¼	Jun29
1¾	1⅛	Hudson & Man	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun29
5½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun27
35⅜	25¼	Hudson B (¾g)	7	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	4½	Hudson Motor	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
2½	1	Hupp Motor	25	1	1	1	— ⅛
		I					
20¾	9¾	Illinois Central	2	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	1	19	19	19	Jun28
8	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun30
29½	16¾	indust Rayon	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
119	86	inger Rand (2g)	3	97	96	97	Jun29
94⅝	67	inland Sti (1g)	4	70¼	70	70	— ¾
17¼	9¼	inspirat Copper	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
5⅜	4¼	insur ct (.10g)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun27
9¼	4½	interb Rap Tran	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun30
28½	17½	Interchem Corp	3	24¾	24½	24½	Jun30
4½	2¼	Intercon Rub	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun30
15¾	7¾	interlake Iron	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Int Agriculturai	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun30
27⅜	16	int Agr pr pf	3	19	19	19	Jun28
195¾	155	int Bus Ma (6a)	1	175	175	175	Jun30
66⅜	48	int Harv (1.60)	2	53	53½	53	+ ⅛
162⅞	157½	int Harv pf (7)	1	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Int Mer Marine	4	2½	2½	2½	Jun30

Commerce and Finance

Sum of $1,191,498,633 Appropriated for Agricultural Aid

Business and Industry

Commodity Prices Show First Gain In Last 6 Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Due to a pronounced advance in the wholesale prices of farm products, particularly livestock and poultry, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index rose 0.1 per cent during the week June 24, according to the Department of Commerce. This is the first upward movement in the index in the past six weeks.

At its current level the all-commodity index is 75.5 per cent of the 1926 average and is 0.4 per cent below a month ago and 3.5 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to a gain of 1.1 per cent in the farm products group, foods rose 0.4 per cent. The metals and metal products and miscellaneous commodities groups each advanced 0.1 per cent. The chemicals and drugs group declined 0.7 per cent.

Commodity groups	(1926 equals 100) June 24 1939	June 17 1939	June 25 1938	June 26 1937
All commodities	75.5	75.4	78.2	86.7
Farm products	62.7	62.0	68.8	88.4
Foods	67.4	67.1	73.2	88.4
Hides and leather products	93.0	93.0	91.0	106.8
Textile products	66.7	66.8	64.9	77.4
Fuel and lighting materials	74.1	74.1	76.8	78.2
Metals and metal products	93.5	93.4	96.4	95.1
Building materials	89.3	89.5	90.0	96.9
Chem and drugs	75.0	75.5	76.1	83.0
House-furnishing goods	86.9	86.9	88.4	91.0
Miscellaneous	73.7	73.6	72.8	78.6
Raw materials	67.8	67.4	71.3	85.8
Semimanufactured articles	74.2	74.3	74.3	86.5
Finished products	79.8	79.8	82.5	87.5
All commodities other than farm products	78.4	78.4	80.3	86.3
All commodities other than farm				

Crop Expert

Wide World

Mrs. E. H. Miller

Known as the country's only prominent feminine grain crop forecaster, Mrs. Miller's estimates of this season's wheat harvest have been consistently lower than those of other crop authorities and the Department of Agriculture. She is associated with the grain brokerage house of Shields & Co., Chicago.

Woman Crop Expert's Estimate for Wheat Well Under Federal

CHICAGO (AP)—Mrs. E. H. Miller, crop expert who this season has consistently been more pessimistic about winter wheat conditions than other authorities on the subject, has raised her estimate of probable production only slightly.

The first of the six July crop reports that will be released within the next few days, the Miller estimate of winter wheat production was 496,649,000 bushels, an increase of 4,814,000 compared with her June forcast but 26,782,000 below the last Government estimate. Mrs. Miller said reports since May 1 indicated the official estimate of acreage remaining for harvest is too high in the Southwest and she estimated the acreage slightly under 37,000,000 acres.

She said spring wheat condition was 69.1 per cent of normal and predicted a harvest of 175,399,000 bushels, including 34,708,000 durum. The Government's June forecast ranged from 145,000,000 to 170,000,000. Mrs. Miller said good moisture was received where wheat was deteriorating in the Northwest but considerable irreparable damage occurred before the drought was broken. Wheat generally stooled poorly and headed short.

Spring wheat production in leading states was estimated as follows: Minnesota 20,293,000, South Dakota 20,106,000, North Dakota 61,160,000, Montana 34,800,000, Washington 13,400,000.

Rye production in leading states: Wisconsin 3,398,000, Minnesota 6,282,000, South Dakota 4,166,000, North Dakota 5,030,000, Nebraska 3,425,000.

Winter wheat production in leading states: Ohio 35,167,000, Indiana 25,035,000, Illinois 34,666,000, Missouri 24,572,000, Nebraska 30,007,000, Kansas 95,125,000, Oklahoma 43,046,000, Texas 26,558,0000, Washington 23,856,000.

Auto Output Starts Seasonal Downturn

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports said that automobile production has started on its seasonal downturn, in preparation for the end of the current model year.

Output for the present week was placed at 70,663 units, against 81,070 last week and 43,945 this week a year ago.

Excess Hog Supply Again Seen As Difficult Economic Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This week's pig crop report seems to foreshadow another nice little economic planning job for the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers reported a Spring crop about 20 per cent above last year. They reported intentions to breed for a fall crop this year about 17 per cent above last fall.

Hog Supply Burdensome

Since 1938 figures showed substantially similar advances over 1937. This means that the supply of hogs is getting burdensome and will stay so for another year or two. Total hog production this year, at a shade over 84,000,000, will certainly be the biggest since 1933 and may, by exceeding 1933, be the biggest crop in 15 years. The hog cycle runs from four to six years, and this is the upswing. The effects of the 1934 and 1936 drought have been completely effaced.

This means that more hog products are coming on a market which will take them only at extreme price concessions. Pork consumption increases only on extensive price concessions. Lard consumption increases in this country only when the price of lard dips decisively in relation to other edible oils, and abroad it has come into increasing competition with butter and other oils including whale oil, made increasingly edible by new hydrogenation processes.

Already prices have begun to make these extensive concessions. Hogs have sagged steadily in the last six months. Average prices have come down nearly 25 per cent this year, to a shade above $6.00 a hundredweight live pig. Lard futures dipped below cottonseed oil last fall for the first time on record, and have stayed below it.

Another Lard Surplus

In lard the outlook this year is that we shall consume about 900,000,000 pounds, export perhaps 300,000,000 pounds—and have 200,000,000 pounds left over to add to the surpluses of cotton, wheat, butter, and other farm products.

When the pig crops report came out, lard dipped below six cents per pound for the first time since 1933. It is back at depression levels (and as Wall Street people like to say, "at new all-time lows in relation to gold"). As the trade puts it, it is down to a "soap-kettle" basis, which means it sells cheap enough to compete with the more plebeian classification of "inedible" oil for the privilege of being made into soap.

Our foreign market for lard was almost lost in recent years. Germany has taken none since Hitler came in. The British took less because our drought forced prices up and because they put on a 10 per cent tax to favor empire lard.

That tax has been removed by the reciprocal trade agreement, and our lard is now down on a competitive export basis. However, the situation is something like that in cotton, and it is not unlikely that the Administration will soon be talking export subsidy for lard as well as wheat and cotton.

Hog Price Based on Corn

Depressed prices for hogs and lard are the end result of depressed prices for grains. Corn has been down round 50 cents for about 18 months. This encourages growing and feeding hogs until there are so many hogs that the hog price tumbles. Last winter the hog-corn ratio was at an all-time record high; a hundred pounds of live hog at Chicago would bring as much as 18 bushels of number 3 yellow corn. Since then, while corn has been steady, hogs have come down so fast that the ratio is around 11.8 to one, which is only a shade above normal.

But it will probably go substantially lower. The pendulum usually swings far. Either corn will likely go up or hogs will likely come down. A high hog-corn ratio has been in effect for nearly two years and for two years farmers have been stoking corn into their hogs, playing the ancient game of pigs is pigs as Ellis Parker Butler told it. Most of these pigs are yet to come to market.

This means that for a brief spell corn-hog farmers have been making money, like dairy farmers, while other farm groups like the cotton growers have been doing poorly (except for Treasury help).

This prosperity consisted of a normal crop and a high price for pigs, and now the price of pigs is down.

The Corn Crop Dilemma

The low might come around next year's election, and Iowa is on the fence.

Repairing this political fence is difficult. The Government has out a loan of 57 cents a bushel in the commercial corn-hog area and 42 cents in the non-commercial area. The corn is held in farmers' bins. But stored corn gets damp and deteriorates. Most of the bins are full. The loans mature this summer and the Government has two months' free storage with the farmers. Then some of the corn will have to get out to make room for the new crop. Where to put it?

Besides, artificially lifting the price of corn by a loan doesn't automatically help the farmer, if he is primarily a hog-raiser. He wants more for his hogs. The processing tax was tried, but most people agreed that it backed right up to the farmer, who got less for his hogs by nearly the amount of the tax.

Even the cotton grower is affected. For cheap corn makes cheap hogs; cheap hogs make cheap lard; and cheap lard makes cheap cottonseed oil. The ancient remedy of tariff protection was invoked this spring to protect the domestic edible oil market, but it was squashed by the Administration on the ground that holding foreign oils out would depress the foreign price and back up our lard exports.

$3,000,000 Boston Note Issue Offered

A $3,000,000 issue of City of Boston, Mass., 0.64 per cent temporary loan notes, dated June 30, 1939, and due June 21, 1940, is being offered to yield 0.50 per cent by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. The notes are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks in New York and Massachusetts. They will constitute in the opinion of counsel, general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxation.

Assessed valuation, 1938, is officially reported as $1,550,407,500, and net bonded debt, as of June 26, 1939, as $129,257,525.

Resigns from United Aircraft

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—George J. Mead resigned as a director and member of the executive committee of United Aircraft Corp. Mr. Mead, one of the founders of Pratt & Whitney Co., now the aircraft engine division of United Aircraft, declined to be re-elected vice-president and chief engineer last March.

Steel Pay Rolls Up Sharply Over 1938

By the Associated Press

New York

The steel industry had 447,000 employees on pay rolls during May compared with 452,000 in April and 436,000 in May, 1938, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

The industry's pay rolls in May were placed by the Institute at $60,372,000 against $58,517,000 in April and $46,757,000 in May last year. Wage earning employees earned an average of 83.5 cents in the previous month and 83.6 cents in the comparable period last year.

Hours worked per week averaged 32.7 against 32.1 in April and 24.4 in May, 1938.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Great Britain's economic position has been described by "The Economist" as a distorted boom. There are many in this country who do not agree with that judgment. Mr. Keynes, in a recent broadcast, described the present recovery as a vital experiment in means—generous public expenditure—though he lamented the ends.

He sees economic salvation even from an armaments boom, if we learn the lesson that public expenditure, coupled with the "multiplier" (that is, additional indirect employment which it creates) can solve the problem of unemployment, and is doing so before our eyes.

The President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons last week, put an entirely different point of view, which would probably find little support among economic observers. He sought to minimize the extent to which recovery is due to rearmament expenditure.

If the country were in the stage of "purely unreal boom," raw material imports would show a large increase, while exports would have fallen off. On the basis of the trade figures for the first three months of this year, Mr. Stanley concluded that these factors were absent.

Boom May Be Artificial

His inference from the trade figures is not entirely clear—we may apparently be in a "real boom," or there may be no boom at all. Neither conclusion, however, would be justified on any objective examination of the economic facts.

It is less than two years since the 1937 "boom" reached its peak. "The Economist's" index of Business Activity recorded a "high" of 113½ (1935-100) in September 1937. A year and nine months is altogether too short, judging from the history of previous trade cycles, to cover a normal recession and a recovery.

Hence the present boom is not a "real boom" in the traditional sense. And it is certainly a boom. The latest calculation of "The Economist's" index showed a jump of three points from 106 in March to 109 for April.

There can be no doubt that May will show a further impressive jump, possibly of the same order. And that would portray the current level of economic activity as being scarcely inferior to the peak in the best post-war year. The present level of employment is a record. On May 15th—the last count—the total number in industrial employment reached 11,838,000.

Boom Surpasses 1937

The previous best figure was 11,706,000 in September 1937. In terms of employment, the present boom has surpassed the 1937 level, and the detailed returns clearly show the influence of defense expenditure, particularly in the metal and engineering trades.

The same story is told by steel output, which in May reached a new high record of 1,218,100 tons compared with the previous high, of 1,178,300 tons in November 1937. On the basis of 300 working days a year, the May output is equivalent to an annual output of 13,500,000 tons, compared with the present steel capacity of 14,700,000 tons.

The industry is thus working to 92 per cent of capacity, and it is doubtful if it could maintain a much higher rate over a long period. There is still some additional capacity to be brought into operation as a result of recent expansion schemes, but it is also certain that demand in the near future will be running ahead of the May level. Defense preparations, civil defense, the recovery in shipbuilding following the Government's subsidy, and private construction work, are all increasing.

Boom Not Universal

This is not to say that the boom is all-pervading. Despite the effect of the multiplier, there are economic areas which have so far felt but little of its effects. Private building is one, and consumer's capital goods in general form another.

To be quite blunt, there are industries where a stimulus to private business would be embarassing for the speed and efficacy of the defense program. The motor industry is one leading example. In March, car sales reached a record level. In April, the combination of the Albanian crisis and the 66⅔ per cent increase in the horse-power duty reduced sales to the level of April 1938, which was not a good month.

Thus, when Mr. Stanley appeals to the public for the maintenance of normal trading, some economists would reply that the rapid approach of the British economic machine to full employment means that normal trading, in many branches of activity, is a luxury which we cannot afford, if defense needs are to be paramount.

May Borrow £400,000,000

There is, however, no immediate sign of their paramountcy being made complete. The Ministry of Supply will, in effect, be a Ministry of Army Supply, which will leave ample scope for differences of view regarding priorities for the three defense services, and—even more important—the Minister will not have the control over industrial raw materials which enabled war-time needs to be met between 1914 and 1918. Nor, as yet, is there any formal financial preparation to meet the bill.

The Government's borrowing needs for the current year, including the cost of doubling the Territorial Army and conscription, cannot be less than £400,000,000, of which at least half will fall to be borrowed on the long-term capital market, and perhaps rather less from the bill market. Until last week, the trend of fixed interest stocks, under the lead of British Funds, was improving impressively.

New issues by South Africa and Northern Ireland had been eagerly subscribed, and stood at useful premiums. Last week, a £6,000,000 issue was made on behalf of Australia, on terms which were, in theory, very attractive.

Unfortunately, the investor has learned to wait until after allotment before acquiring new Australian stocks, and the unfortunate underwriters had to take up 80 per cent of the loan, which is required for Australia's defense program.

Gilt-Edged Market Uneasy

This setback to a promising market recovery has produced a "fidgetty" gilt-edged market, and the stocks are now some distance below their recent best. There has been some disposition to guess that no defense borrowing will make its appearance until the Autumn, on a number of grounds—that the money is not immediately required, and that a long-term loan issued before the banks have had a chance to increase their bill holdings might have actual deflationary effects upon the credit structure.

In April, the banks' liquid assets—cash, checks in transit, short money, and bills—represented no more than 24.3 per cent of the whole. In May, the proportion had increased to 29.9 per cent. Hence, the banking system, which tends to work on a 30 per cent quick assets ratio, is now in a better position to play its part in assisting any defense borrowing which the authorities may be contemplating.

As for the argument that the money is not required until later in the year, the answer is that the Treasury must make sure of favorable terms when it can. There could be no objection to a loan floated before the holiday season, provided that the calls were well spaced out. Whether one will be made, it is impossible to guess.

And whether the gilt-edged market would welcome £200,000,000 in one operation is most doubtful. In the present quiescence of the capital market, the problem whether the authorities can make sure of their defense needs without imposing more stringent control than now exists over overseas and domestic issues is receiving increasing attention.

President Signs Record-Breaking Farm Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Armed with a $1,194,498,633 appropriation approved reluctantly by President Roosevelt, Agriculture Department officials began today their greatest effort to improve farm conditions since the early days of the New Deal.

Legislation providing the record-breaking sum for operations during the next 12 months was signed by Mr. Roosevelt last night. The total included $773,000,000 for payments to farmers, including $225,000,000 which was not in the President's budget.

It was this sum—for so-called parity payments designed to raise farm purchasing power to the pre-war level—that drew an expression of disapproval from Mr. Roosevelt. He has contended that such an expenditure should be accompanied by new taxes to provide the money.

The President's Position

In a statement made public shortly after signing the bill, he indicated he had refrained from vetoing the legislation because that would have caused the Agriculture Department and the Farm Credit Administration to cease functioning today.

The statement said that citizens' attention should be directed to five facts:

1. Mr. Roosevelt approved a large addition to farm expenditures, largely for parity payments, last year with "the definite gentlemen's agreement" that Congress would provide additional revenue.

2. Attention of Congress was called to this at the start of this session, but no taxes for the purpose have been enacted.

3. When the present bill was under consideration, the attention of Congress was called to the parity proposals and the request was made that they not be approved without compensating revenue.

$225,000,000 Unbudgeted

4. Debates in Congress indicated full understanding of this position.

5. Nevertheless, an unbudgeted $225,000,000 was voted with no new taxes.

"It, therefore, seems clear," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that the duty of providing additional funds for the Treasury still rests directly with the Congress."

Federal Farm officials said the bill would enable them to set up the most extensive system of agricultural aid since 1933.

The bill provides $203,000,000 for disposal of surplus farm products. This sum will be used to distribute commodities to families on relief and to subsidize exports.

Other items include $191,000,000 for grants to states for road work; $40,000,000 for loans to tenants to buy farms; $47,975,000 for benefits to producers under the Sugar Control Act; and substantial amounts for forestry, combatting insect pests, and agricultural experiment work.

Industry Reports Good Rise in New Orders During May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Sharp advances in the value of new orders, shipments and unfilled orders during May, as reported by a cross-section of American industry comprising 153 large and small manufacturing concerns, marked a virtual recovery from the declines suffered in April, according to the report of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board made public today.

New orders rose 13 per cent, compared with a decline of 15 per cent in April, the report shows. The 81 companies that reported on this phase of operations experienced a gain of 47 per cent over the level of May, 1938.

Shipments were reported by 144 companies to have advanced 5 per cent in May, in comparison with a decline of 8 per cent in April. The value of shipments was 32 per cent greater than a year ago.

Unfilled orders, reported on by 71 companies, rose 4 per cent and were 17 per cent higher than in May, 1938.

Chase Bank Ends Thrift Interest

NEW YORK (AP) — The Chase National Bank, the largest in the country, announced that effective Aug. 1 it would discontinue the payment of interest on compound interest accounts.

Since November, 1938, the bank has been paying 1 per cent annually on these so-called thrift account balances between $50 and $1,000, ½ of 1 per cent from $1,000 to $2,000 and no interest on amounts over $2,500.

Its announcement said the aggregate of such accounts was less than 1 per cent of its total deposits of something over $2,000,000,000.

Elimination of interest, banking circles pointed out, was in line with a trend inaugurated by certain banks to cope with declining revenues from loans and investments.

P. O. Resumes Money Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Postoffice Department will resume its money order business to Czechoslovakia effective July 1 This business was suspended after Germany took over Czechoslovakia.

Named Schick Head

Ralph J. Cordiner

Becomes President of Schick Dry Shaver Inc., of Stamford, Conn., effective Aug. 1. Mr. Cordiner, who has been in the electrical appliance business for 17 years, will resign as manager of the appliance and merchandise department of General Electric Company.

Marine Insurance Bill Endorsed By Three Departments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army, Navy and Commerce Departments joined in endorsing a bill to establish a system of marine war risk insurance underwritten by the Government.

In brief statements before the House merchant marine committee, where the bill is under study, Commander Charles S. Alden, representing the Navy Department, and Major W. H. Sadler, representing the War Department, urged early enactment of the bill.

Harry J. Daniels, representing the Commerce Department, said it favored the bill's "principles and aims," but suggested that the department, because of its primary interest in promoting foreign trade, should have some voice in the administration of the act.

Alfred P. Thom, Jr., representing the Association of American Railways, said the association had no objection to the general purpose of the bill, to stabilize marine insurance rates, but argued against it on the grounds that the right to prescribe rates for reinsurance of water-borne domestic commerce would enable the Maritime Commission to create a subsidy for such commerce and adversely affect the railroads.

Under the bill the Maritime Commission could insure American vessels including vessels under construction; commercial vessels owned or controlled by the United States; and vessels of any foreign country not an enemy of the United States engaged in the foreign or domestic trade of the United States; their cargoes, disbursements, freight and passage money; personal effects of the masters, officers and crews of such vessels.

Commercial Loans Show Further Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks decreased for the second consecutive week in the seven days ended June 21.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Reserve Board their business loans, totaling $3,823,000,000 on June 21, were $8,000,000 less than in the preceding week.

Banks in the Chicago district, however, were primarily responsible for the decrease, accounting for $7,000,000 of it.

$30,000,000 Utility Bonds Sell Privately

NEW YORK (AP) — Southern California Edison Co., has arranged for private sale of $30,000,000 in bonds to a group of five leading insurance companies, it was reported in financial circles.

Proceeds of the financing, it was said, were to be used to retire an equal amount of 4 per cent bonds due 1960 at 103½ and accrued interest.

The coupon rate of the new issue, it was reported, would be 3¼ per cent. The bonds will mature in 25 years. The company was to apply to the California Railroad Commission for authorization of the issue.

Retail Business Has Substantial Rise During Week

NEW YORK (AP) — The past week's retail and wholesale trade felt the stimulating effect of an enlarged demand for summer merchandise, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly business review.

"Although seasonal apparel contributed the principal impetus to the expansion in sales volume," asserted the review, "the upturn was not confined to these lines alone.

"On the whole the improvement in trade against the year-ago level was estimated to be the largest for any week since 1937. While an increase of 8 to 14 per cent was recorded for the entire country, several regions did better than this average.

"The Middle West was ahead of its 1938 level with gains of between 10 and 18 per cent, and the South with gains of 9 to 16 per cent.

Hindered by rain and sub-seasonal temperatures, shopping centers in New England and the East had somewhat more moderate advances to report. The improvement in New England was estimated at 7 to 17 per cent, while in the East it was between 6 and 12 per cent.

"The Southwest held to its gain of 4 to 7 per cent, but the Northwest widened its increase to 5 to 10 per cent.

"Pacific Coast trade rose 4 to 5 per cent above last year.

"Purchasing in wholesale markets again expanded with the improvement in retail volume. As merchants still showed little inclination to discard the low inventories which had been achieved with such difficulty in 1938, orders were linked so closely to the actual outgoing movement of merchandise that stocks continued relatively unchanged."

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Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

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Resources as of	
May 30, 1923	$ 43,337.76
May 30, 1927	506,306.57
May 30, 1930	1,276,376.79
May 30, 1933	1,362,752.90
May 30, 1937	1,434,467.70
May 30, 1939	1,554,213.42

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

South Continues Battle Against Wage Minimum

ATLANTA, July 1 (AP)—Testimony that high transportation costs were one reason why Southern cotton mills could not pay wages as high as Northern mills was before Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews today as he arranged to recess a hearing on a proposed 32½-cent minimum wage for the textile industry.

At conclusion of testimony today Mr. Andrews will adjourn the hearing until July 5, when it will be resumed for a four-day session. If witnesses remain to be heard after July 3, they must go to Washington to testify.

Andrews Must Decide

Mr. Andrews must approve or reject the proposed 32½-cent-an-hour wage for textile workers.

Testifying late yesterday on freight tariffs in the North and South, L. D. Kimberly, rate expert of Atlanta, estimated mills of the North had an average advantage of 29.4 per cent in transportation costs over Southern mills.

Proximity to major cotton goods markets was accountable for much of this advantage, he said, adding that if the South won its fight for freight rate parity with the North, mills in the North still would have transportation advantages.

Mr. Kimberly explained this by asserting that even with equal freight tariffs, the South would have an advantage in shipping to cities with an aggregate population of only 13,914,801, whereas Northern mills could still ship more cheaply to cities with a total population of 25,374,670.

Says North Has Advantage

Asked whether Southern mills enjoyed transportation advantages in obtaining their raw cotton, Mr. Kimberly answered they did not.

He said that was because much of the cotton was shipped from Texas to the Southeast and because New England manufacturers enjoyed favorable water and rail rates from such cotton ports as New Orleans.

Tyre Taylor, attorney for the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, a Southern organization, told Mr. Andrews the South's cost of meeting the general 30 cents an hour minimum automatically becoming effective Oct. 24 has been estimated at $25,000,000 annually.

The proposed 32½ minimum would greatly increase this figure, he said. Little if any additional burden would be placed on Northern mills, Mr. Taylor added.

Earlier, Dr. Gus W. Dyer, economist of Vanderbilt University, estimated 100,000 workers might lose their jobs by approval of the 32½-cent rate.

The proposed minimum wage, he asserted, would force the dismissal of less skilled workers, add to production costs, decrease consumption, and create increasing unemployment.

Yesterday's testimony included assertions by Governors Hugh White of Mississippi and Frank M. Dixon of Alabama that the recommended wage was an attempt to "stab" Southern industry and keep the South in economic thralldom to the North.

North Western Asks For Recognition Of Stockholders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bankrupt Chicago & North Western Railway pleaded with the Interstate Commerce Commission not to wipe out the present stockholders.

Under a proposed plan of reorganization, Examiner J. V. Walsh recommended that the present stockholders be given no recognition in the reorganized company.

Samuel H. Cady, Vice-President and General Counsel of the North Western, argued before the commission that the reorganized company should have a capital structure of approximately $470,000,000, about $20,000,000 more than recommended by Mr. Walsh.

"It is inconceivable that railroad traffic will continue at its present low ebb," Mr. Cady said.

Kenneth F. Burgess, counsel for the insurance group committee, who followed Mr. Cady, urged the commission not to give recognition to the present stockholders.

After taking care of creditors, Mr. Burgess argued, there would be nothing left for the stockholders.

Mr. Cady told the commission there was now a strong sentiment "in favor of rectifying the conditions of unequal competitive opportunity existing between the railroads and other forms of transportation." This sentiment, he said, exists both within and out of Congress.

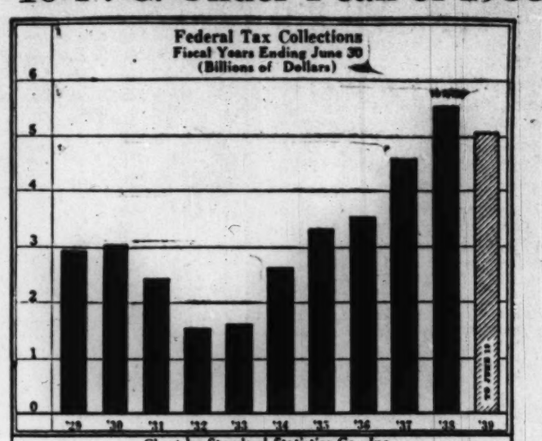
Moore Named Restaurant Head to Replace Thompson

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the John R. Thompson Company, national restaurant chain, have voted to displace John R. Thompson, Jr., as President and Treasurer and elected Paul Moore to fill both positions. Mr. Moore has been Executive Vice-President and General Manager since last October.

Mr. Thompson, whose father founded the company, was elected President in 1933. The company operates 112 cafeteria type restaurants through the Middle West, Eastern and Southern States.

The company has been operating at a loss most of the period that Mr. Thompson has been in charge of it. It had a deficit of $243,000 last year.

Federal Tax Collections Seen 10 P. C. Under Peak of 1938



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Federal tax collections in the fiscal year to end June 30 will be almost 10 per cent under 1938 but the more than $5,000,000,000 total will exceed any earlier year. As may be noted on the chart, collections in the current year have exceeded those of the boom year, 1929, by more than $2,000,000,000.

London Seen Big Potential Market For U. S. Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"There are more opportunities today for America to build trade in the United Kingdom than ever before," reports Stanley Olafson, foreign trade "ambassador" for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, on his return here for a conference after opening the Los Angeles Chamber's unique branch office in London earlier this year.

The Chamber's novel step was taken to "follow-up" advantages seen in the signing of the Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty.

"After having spent several months in Great Britain exploring that market in behalf of Los Angeles County manufacturers and exporters," Mr. Olafson declared, "I am convinced that many thousands of American firms have opportunities that they should immediately investigate.

"British buyers are turning receptive eyes to American merchandise and will be responsive to our sales efforts provided our businessman employs the correct merchandising and sales approach," the veteran commissioner continued.

"The youth of Great Britain is looking our way. Let's capture their interest. Let's convert their thoughts into a demand for our products. I contend that the American businessman, by the identical intelligent sales and merchandising methods used in creating a demand for his products in the U. S. A., can build a successful business in Great Britain."

Mr. Olafson points out that Greater London itself is one of the world's "vastest, richest, concentrated markets. With 8,202,818 population, it exceeds the population of California; of Australia itself, which is almost as big in area as the United States; of the Union of South Africa; or of Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, or Sweden. It has twice the population of Finland and of Switzerland."

To show that no firm is too small to get a share "of the rich British business," Mr. Olafson revealed that "one small Los Angeles County firm had 1,750,000 hair curlers in its London storehouse the day I was there."

He praised the influence of Hollywood-made films on women's styles, crediting it with the doubling of British imports of United States dresses in 1938 over 1937; he predicted that this year the figure will again be doubled, adding that California, as a center of such manufacture, will quadruple its 1938 total this year.

Livestock Prices Steady to Lower; Receipts Liberal

Weekly Livestock Review

CHICAGO—A fairly liberal supply of choice and prime steers and yearlings sold at steady prices throughout the week, while plain, medium and good grades scaling 1100 pounds up lost 25 cents and closed draggy at the decline. Spring lambs closed weak to 25 cents lower and hogs finished 25-35 cents higher than late last week.

Choice to prime steers topped at $11.10, spring lambs made $10.35 and a hog top of $7.50 appeared for the first time since April 6.

Aside from these grades, the price trend on most killing classes was downward, fed heifers and cows selling off around 25 cents, while low priced steers also registered a comparable decline. Choice to prime 1275 pound steers topped at $11.10, with $10.75 next highest price paid for light cattle. Heavies stopped at $10.60 and a liberal portion of the weighty bullock offering sold at $9.75-10.35.

On steers of value to sell upward from $9.75 it was mostly a steady market. Fed heifers were fairly numerous and sold up to $9.60. A few loads of dry lot cows sold at $7.00-7.50. Sausage bulls ranged downward from $7.50 and vealers cashed at $10.00 on every session.

Following last week's upturn, hog prices advanced consistently until mid-week, when a slight relapse wiped out a small portion of the gain. But weakness did not appear until after $7.50 hogs were uncovered for the first time since April 6.

Relatively broad shipping demand was again the most important influence in price determination, although large and small killers followed the advance on every session. During the week a large portion of the good and choice 180-290 pound quota cashed within $6.60-7.45 limits.

Lamb marketings continued to dwindle but there was no price reaction. Native spring lambs topped at $10.35, bulk $9.75-10.35.

Old crop clipped lambs cashed at $7.50-8.60. Receipts were about 2,000 less than a week earlier while eleven markets had a loss of around 5,000 head.

Dow-Jones Averages

	Ind 30	Rails 20	Util 15
Net change	.40	.08	.63
Today's close*	131.03	25.93	23.00
Previous close	130.63	25.85	22.97
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	23.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Railroad Earnings

Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe

	1939	1938
May gross	$12,089,005	$11,508,304
Net oper. income	106,055	1,369,226
Five months' gross	56,082,383	54,734,068
Net oper income	328,579	*1,089,121

Alabama Great Southern

May gross	$164,444	$5,22,430
Net oper. income	144,085	65,227
Five months' gross	3,000,619	2,489,276
Net oper. income	611,975	343,890

Alton

May gross	$1,280,485	$1,187,876
Net oper. deficit	33,073	76,460
Five months' gross	6,118,127	5,902,050
Net oper. deficit	159,093	369,680

Atlantic Coast Line

May gross	$4,094,996	$3,729,689
Net oper. income	277,277	125,250
Five months' gross	22,714,872	21,831,838
Net oper. income	2,772,227	2,169,460

Baltimore & Ohio

May gross	$11,360,056	$10,254,152
Net oper. income	876,628	?
Five months' gross	57,030,299	50,810,255
Net oper income	5,844,338	1,132,983

Boston & Maine

May gross	$3,776,685	$3,294,968
Net oper. income	409,691	190,345
Five months' gross	18,833,121	16,078,139
Net oper. income	1,963,417	194,576

Chicago, Burl. & Quincy

May gross	$7,561,026	$6,543,445
Net oper. income	378,183	165,851
Five months' gross	35,833,290	33,360,691
Net oper. income	2,319,395	1,019,415

Chicago Great Western

May gross	$1,447,812	$1,275,496
Net oper income	99,090	25,120
Five months' gross	7,077,417	6,628,162
Net oper income	243,050	*379,041

Chicago & North Western

May gross	$6,857,676	$6,051,070
Net oper. deficit	311,724	594,594
Five months' gross	31,011,945	29,586,414
Net oper deficit	1,932,227	2,566,538

Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific

May gross	$8,347,725	$7,284,661
Net oper deficit	193,288	173,210
Five months' gross	39,614,419	36,728,792
Net oper income	599,187	*35,178

Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., & Omaha

May gross	$1,402,451	$1,247,265
Net oper. deficit	108,252	42,226
Five months' gross	6,331,175	6,154,229
Net oper deficit	545,216	351,048

Cin., New Orl. & Texas Pacific

May gross	$1,428,147	$1,222,411
Net oper income	371,514	275,455
Five months' gross	7,228,362	6,329,978
Net oper income	1,948,213	1,285,104

Colo. & Southern Railway

Excl. subsidiaries)

	1939	1938
May gross	$538,697	$461,163
Net oper income	24,405	*12,871
Five months' gross	2,389,424	2,276,421
Net oper deficit	19,077	193,080

Delaware & Hudson

May gross	$2,143,114	$1,878,792
Nt oper income	432,804	402,913
Five months' gross	9,989,695	8,488,180
Net oper income	2,036,184	828,007

Delaware, Lack. & Western

May gross	$4,297,321	$3,775,624
Net oper income	437,193	230,379
Five months' gross	20,486,907	17,841,181
Net oper income	2,140,305	687,643

Denver & Rio G. Western

May gross	$459,993	$364,743
Net oper income	105,187	57,094
Five months' gross	2,187,934	2,116,380
Net oper income	833,207	434,316

Florida East Coast

May gross	$718,575	$758,299
Net oper deficit	7,843	*140,185
Five months' gross	5,387,384	5,948,444
Net oper income	1,284,902	1,756,534

Ft. Worth & Denver City

May gross	$461,173	*$431,954
Net oper income	1,318	*23,969
Five months' gross	2,210,712	2,447,600
Net oper income	18,303	132,726

Gulf Coast Lines

May gross	$1,397,928	$1,350,268
Net oper income	237,470	243,969
Five months' gross	7,534,954	7,447,443
Net oper income	1,938,088	1,762,456

Gulf, Mobile & Northern

May gross	$561,943	$537,058
Net oper. income	100,625	82,129
Five months' gross	2,716,756	1,724,783
Net oper. income	433,574	284,713

Int'l-Great Northern

May gross	1918,412	$968,152
Net oper. deficit	19,302	*79,956
Five months' gross	4,655,980	5,009,880
Net oper deficit	303,787	291,367

Louisiana & Arkansas

May gross	$499,759	$498,360
Net oper. income	100,902	100,401
Five months' gross	2,422,710	2,399,413
Net oper. income	483,992	447,775

Louisville & Nashville

May gross	$6,365,834	$6,488,116
Net oper. income	853,375	930,170
Five months' gross	33,343,949	30,816,683
Net oper income	4,413,867	3,364,878

*Deficit. †Income.

New Body to Hear Rail Management, Labor Differences

WASHINGTON (AP)—Differences between railroad management and labor—concerning chiefly the operation of the National Railroad Adjustment Board—will be placed before a joint committee in an effort to "get on a co-operative basis."

Spokesmen for railway labor, headed by J. A. Phillips of Cedar Rapids, Ia., head of the Order of Railway Conductors, outlined their grievances Friday at an executive session of the board of directors of the Association of American Railroads.

Opposition to Board

After the meeting, John J. Pelley, President of the Association, said railway labor felt that a concerted effort had been begun by some railroads to destroy the effectiveness of the Railroad Adjustment Board, part of the machinery, created by the Railway Labor Act.

"That is not the case," Mr. Pelley added.

Mr. Pelley and Mr. Phillips said membership of the joint committee has not been decided upon. They said each side probably would have about six representatives. The committee will canvass the whole situation and make recommendations intended to eliminate all traces of bad feeling. Mr. Pelley said the recommendations might lead to legislation.

Mr. Phillips told reporters there recently had been "quite a few differences of opinion," but he was reluctant to discuss specific cases.

Spokesmen for both sides said each had complaints concerning some features of the Labor Act's operations.

Management long has demanded "impartial" referees and the right to appeal from decisions.

The National Railroad Adjustment Board has four divisions, each covering different classes of railway employees. The boards deal with disputes over rates of pay, rules and working conditions.

The National Mediation Board, also created by the Railway Labor Act, handles wage controversies between railroad management and labor.

Dissenting Opinions

Mr. Phillips said labor objected particularly to the large number of dissenting opinions written by management representatives on the adjustment boards.

"We do not regard a regular diet of dissenting opinions as called for," Mr. Phillips said. "These should be kept at a minimum."

Each adjustment board is divided evenly between labor and management, but in cases of deadlock a referee is selected.

A reporter asked Mr. Phillips whether labor accused the management of some railroads of inspiring newspaper criticism of the adjustment boards.

"I wouldn't go that far," Mr. Phillips replied.

"But nearly that far," spoke up Mr. Pelley, laughingly.

Granite Steel Cuts Wages by Agreement

GRANITE CITY, Ill. (AP)—Hayward Niedringhaus, President of the Granite City Steel Company, said he had reached an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for a wage reduction for 1,800 employees.

The agreement, effective July 1, was occasioned by last month's reduction in the price of steel, Mr. Niedringhaus said.

It provides for a cut of 2½ per cent in the wages of men now making 62 to 79 cents an hour, of 3 per cent for workers making 80 to 90 cents an hour, and of 5 per cent for men earning 91 cents an hour and above. The work week is 44 hours.

Mr. Niedringhaus said the agreement, replacing a contract expiring June 30, was reached at conference with a committee of the C. I. O. union, headed by its international vice-president, Ward Walcott.

Western Maryland Railway Plans $2,300,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Western Maryland Railway asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $2,300,000 of 2 per cent equipment certificates.

The certificates have been sold, subject to ICC approval, to a group of New York and Baltimore investment firms for 101.5311 per cent of par. The firms include Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., New York; Blyth & Co., Inc., New York; Laurence M. Marks & Co., New York; and Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

The Western Maryland proposes to buy 500 box cars, 500 hopper cars, 100 gondola cars, and 10 flat cars.

Merger of Basic, Witz Furniture Firms Approved

WAYNESBORO, Va. (AP)—Merger of the Basic Furniture Company, with a factory here, and the J. L. Witz Furniture Corporation, with a factory at Staunton, has been authorized, the consolidated company to be known as the Basic-Witz Furniture Industries, Inc.

The merger comes during the 50th anniversary of the Basic company. For a number of years it also operated a factory at Staunton, but this was destroyed by fire on March 3 and will not be rebuilt.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 3¼s 42-40 June	102.14	102.14	102.14
2 3¼s 60-55	108.21	108.21	108.21
5 3¼s 59-56	107.10	107.8	107.10
10 3¼s 68-60	108.28	108.28	108.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4½s '56 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Allegheny 5s '50 st	25	25	25
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
18 Allis Chalm cv 5s '52	108¾	108¼	108¼
2 Am & For Pw5½s 2030	58¼	58¼	58¼
3 Am Int 5½s '48	103	103	103
3 Am T & T 3½s '43	111	110¾	110¾
2 Am T & T 3½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Am T Frd cv '50	106	106	106
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	107	107	107
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	35	35	35
1 Arm Del 4s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99½	99½
10 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¼	109¼
12 AT&SF 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
6 AubAutocv4½s'39	20	19¾	19¾
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 B&O 5s 2000D	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 B&O4½PLE&WV'41ct	45	45	45
2 B&O 5s S W '50	39½	39½	39½
2 B&OO 5s S W '50ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99¾	99½	99½
5 Bost&Me 5s '67	32	32	32
5 Bost & Me 5s '55	32	32	32
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76	76¼	76
4 Bkly Un7flist 5s '50	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112½	112	112
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
2 Bush Term 5s '55	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	117¾	117¾	117¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	72½	72½	72½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	30	30	30
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	42½	42½	42½
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
4 ChampP&F38-43½s'50	102½	102½	102½
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Ch&SQ gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
13 CB&Q 3½s II '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chi T & L 5s '66	3½	3½	3½
1 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	6	6	6
7 CMSP&P ajs5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2½	2½
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	59½	59½	59½
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	102	102
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104½	104½	104½
21 Comwith Edcv3½s'58	115¼	115	115
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
10 Consum Pow 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 Consum Pow 3¾s '66	107	107	107
1 Container 5s '43	99	99	99
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s48	107¼	107	107¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53½	53½	53½
1 D&RG West 5s '55	3	3	3
1 DulMissabe&I3½s62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 FirestoneT&R3¾s48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Goodrich 4½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33	33	33
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	47¾	47¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13½	13½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	111	111
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	43	43¼
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	58	58	58
1 Int Rys CA 6½s '47	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Jones&Laugh5½s'61	92½	92½	92½
1 KCFt&M4s'36 ct	23	23	23
2 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54	54	54
3 Leh Val 3s 2003	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	130½	130½	130½
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	108½	108½	108½
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109	109	109
8 Mich Cons Gas 4s '63	101	101	101
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	20½	20½	20½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	33½	33½	33¾
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¼	14	14¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Mont Pow 3½s '66	100	100	100
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	38¼	38¼	38¼
22 Mount StT&T 3½s '88	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	105½	105½	105½
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50½	50½
2 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45½	45¼	45¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77	77	77
3 NY Ch&SL 4s '46	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 NY Edis 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
3 Niagara Bh cv 5½s '50	98½	98½	98½
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105	105	105
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	74½	74	74
5 Parmelee T 6s '44	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Pen Co 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	105	105
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¼	104½	104½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Pen RR 4½ '48	112	112	112
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	109	109	109
11 Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
16 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108¾	108¼	108¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98	98	98
8 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	71¾	71	71¾
3 Postal Tel&V 5s '53	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Readg 4½s'97A	70	70	70
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90½	90¾	90½
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	107	107	107
2 St L S F 5s '50B	7½	7½	7½
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	7½	7¾	7½
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	53½	53½	50¼
2 San Ant PubSvc 4s'63	107	107	107
13 Shell Un 3½s '51	102 27-32	102 25-32	102 27-32
3 Silesian-Am 7s '41	68½	68½	68½
3 Simmons cv 4s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	102 19-32	102 19-32	102 19-32
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	40¼	40¼	40¼
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	54	54	54
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44¾	44¼	44¼
2 South Ry 6½s '56	72	72	72
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	66½	66½	66½
4 S W Gas & El 4s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	16	16	16
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Tex Corp 3s '59	104	104	104
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	83½	83½	83½
3 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Un El Mo 3½s '62	107½	107	107½
2 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108¾	108	108
1 Unit Biz Am 6s '50	106½	106½	106½
1 Un Cig-Wh 6½s 56'52	74½	74½	74½
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	78	78
2 Un Rys 6½s '34	29½	29½	29½
1 US Cisel 3¼s '63	103½	103½	103½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99½	99½	99½
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Util P&L 4½s'41	72½	72½	72½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	72¾	72¾	72¾
10 Vanadium 5s '41	100½	100	100
2 Va El & Pow 3¼s '68	109	109	109
2 Westn Md 4s '52	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107	107	107
5 Western Un 5s '60	62¾	62¼	62¼
1 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40½	40½	40½
4 Antwerp 5s '58	90½	90	90
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¾	77½	77½
4 Argentine 4s '72 Apr	77½	77½	77½
2 Argentine 4½s '48	92½	92¼	92½
5 Belgium 7s '55	110	110	110
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 Canada 5s '52	116¼	116	116

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Air Assoc(½g)	7	7	7
100	Am Capital	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	AmCitP&LA2.82½h	29½	29½	29½
800	Am Light & T(1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Am Republics	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Anch Prod P	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Bell Aire	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Bellanca Aire	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Brown-Bilt H 2 pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Can ColAirw	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Carrier Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	68	68	68
100	Childs pf	42½	42	42½
100	Cit Svc pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
200	Claude Neon Lts	1	1	1
100	Colum O&G	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	ConsCoppermin(.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Crocker-Wh El M	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Crown Drug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Det Gray Ir(.04)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Det Stl Prod(½g)	20½	20½	20½
400	Dubilier Cond	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	El Bond & Sh	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	El Bond & Sh pf	62	62	62
25	Emp G & F 8% pf	68	68	68
25	Emp G & F 7% pf	68	68	68
200	Fuik Rub	9	9	9
100	Fruehauf Tra	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Gen Tel pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
20	Gilbert pf	29	29	29
300	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Gt AtlaP pv (4½g)	106	106	106
100	Gulf St Ut 5½s pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
100	Hecla Min (.20)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Hewitt Rub (.20g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Indus Finan pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Int Hydro Elec war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Internat Pet (½g)	20½	20½	20½
100	Kobacker Strs	9	9	9
10	KoppersCopf (2¼k)	55	55	55
100	Lockheed Aire	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Mercantile (.3a)	138	138	138
100	Minn Min & M (1g)	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	Mount City Cop	3½	3½	3½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11½	11½

Buckner's Counsel To Appeal Finding On Bond Charges

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Attorneys for William P. Buckner, Jr., promoter, and two co-defendants, said today that they would appeal their conviction on charges of defrauding Philippine railway bondholders.

A Federal Court jury took less than three hours yesterday to find Mr. Buckner and William J. Gillespie, a broker, guilty on seven counts of mail fraud and one of conspiracy.

The jury also convicted Felipe Buencamino, Philippine legislator, of conspiracy, aquitted him of mail fraud and freed two other defendants—Capt. John Stuart Hyde, former British Army officer, and C. W. Turner, a broker.

Mr. Buckner and Mr. Gillespie are subject to a maximum penalty of 37 years' imprisonment and $24,000 in fines each. Sentence will be passed July 6.

Mr. Buencamino, who is liable to two years in prison and a $10,000 fine, denied Government allegation that he demanded a $50,000 bribe to influence the Philippine Legislature to redeem the defaulted bonds.

Mr. Buckner and Mr. Gillespie were accused of wasting in cocktail lobbying and personal extravagance funds advanced by the Philippine Bondholders Protective Committee to promote redemption of the bonds. They and the other defendants also were charged with conspiring to manipulate the market price of the bonds illegally to their own advantage.

Milk Prices Up In New York State

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Higher prices for milk returned July 1 to New York State farmers as the Government took control of the State's $2,000,000,000 dairy industry, for the second time.

Both the Federal-State marketing agreement, under which the Government fixes prices to be paid producers from an equalization pool, and the State's Nunan-Allen law, giving emergency price-fixing powers to the State Agricultural Commissioner, became effective at midnight.

Erskine M. Harmon, Market Administrator in the New York Area, fixed a price to farmers of $2 a hundredweight (47 quarts) for milk.

The Federal-State agreement, held invalid by a Federal District Judge in Albany last February, recently was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. The Nunan-Allen law was enacted after a State Supreme Court Justice invalidated price-fixing provisions of a 1937 act.

Milk prices increased one cent a quart in Buffalo and New York City. New York City dealers said a further two-cent rise might result from demands of the milk wagon drivers union, which threatened a strike at midnight Sunday unless an agreement was reached.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Local Classified Advertising

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A PRIVATE estate, Monadnock region—1400 ft. elevation away from traffic; for discriminating guests; rates $21-$35; booklet. Highfields, Marlboro, New Hampshire. Tel. 6 ring 21.

CEDAR LAKE INN, North Falmouth, Cape Cod, Mass.—A small select inn; homelike atmosphere combined with excellent cooking; large, airy rooms; twenty-third year; private beach; tennis. MRS. W. C. WRIGHT. Telephone Falmouth 352-M-1.

HARMONY LODGE—Ideal place for a restful vacation; tennis and bathing; $10-$12 per week. 24 Cedar St., Hopkinton, Mass. (Rt. 85).

HUDSON, MASS.—Comfortable, charming home in country, commuting distance from Boston; week ends or by week. Mrs. M. T. WHEELER, 109 Lincoln St.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Vacation at Elm Lodge; modern, comfortable, excellent food. MRS. CHARLES H. WILLEY, Prop.

OAK LAWN, R. I., Miller Mansion, 210 Angell Ave.—Quiet, restful home for study and recreation; home cooking; 7 miles from Providence. Tel. W Est 0797-W.

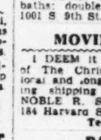
On Secluded White Mt. Lake
A few guests taken in comfortable cottage on shore of Conway Lake. Wide view. Outdoor sports. $15 per week. Louise Nesmith, Conway Center, N. H.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. E. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

THAYERCROFT HALL, Sea Gate, L. I.—Beautiful rooms, ocean front; private boat to Battery 40 min.; private beach; refined surroundings; board optional. Ehrlandre 3-5844. Thayer.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK property: unusual early colonial home within commuting distance of Boston; 9 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, ultra-modern kitchen, steam heat with oil; beautifully restored, charming setting. JOHN R. LOWRANCE, 170 North St., Hingham, Mass. Hing. 1431.



HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Avenue Cen. Newton 5252

NEWTON BARGAIN—ENGLISH TYPE BRICK. Insulated, wholly modern, 3 tiled baths, downstairs lavatory; perfect condition; cost $35,000, mortgage $15,000; best offer above mortgage takes it; will rent. OWNER, 133 Dartmouth St., West Newton, Mass. Tel. West Newton 2307.

PERSONAL SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sightseeing, hour, day, by experienced woman guide, chauffeur; special rates. 2 Garfield Ave., Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 3138-J.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURRIE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6768 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTERS

FOR CHURCHES, business or activities, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTO. CO. 13 E. 16 St. N Y C ALg 4-4147

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Aiphin, KENmore 1574.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1844 Mintwood Pl., N. W.—Single and double rooms with excellent board in refined home. Columbia 8119.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

"BEAUTY VIEW"—Bright, cheery rooms for overnight guests. MRS. F. R. GOODMAN, Route 6, 2 miles south of Honesdale, Pa. R. F. D. 4. Phone 696-J-1

NEW PRESTON, CONN.—Secluded colonial home; meals; picturesque hills, lakes. Write or phone 193-12, New Milford. Belle Beardsley.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In large apartment, comfortable, moderate rate, near First Church and beach. MRS. GERNERT, 19 N. Stenton Pl.

BALTIMORE, MD., northern suburbs—Large room and private bath, beautiful surroundings; gentleman; breakfast optional. Tuxedo 2916.

BOSTON 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 8223.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen St., Tel. Com. 8868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 2 and 4—Comfortable, quiet rooms, single or double, twin beds. Com. 8291. PENDEXTER.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7192.

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive rooms, comfortable beds, homelike atmosphere, 101 Gainsboro, Suite 2; Com. 8793.

BOSTON, 78 Gainsboro St., S. 3—Cool, comfortable rooms near The Mother Church; free parking.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 62 Marion St.—Large, comfortable rooms, well kept house, continuous hot water, air-conditioned; parking. Lon. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent guests or tourists, one with kitchenette; parking. Lon. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room, private bath, for gentleman; porch, garden; very nice home; board if desired. Long. 0076.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 30 Brook St.—Attractive single, double rooms, newly decorated; near bus line; excellent location. Bea. 5983.

LYNN, MASS.—Room with private bath, overlooking ocean, on Lynn Shore Drive; private family. Call Breakers 8491.

N. Y. C., 121 E. 75TH STREET, APT. 2R—Rooms, with or without kitchen; good light; cross ventilation; quiet; crosstown bus and subway; suitable for young men or women. Butterfield 8-9574.

N. Y. C., Riverside Dr. (80's)—PENTHOUSE—Large room, master bath, superb view; $66 to responsible person. Schuyler 4-6899 or write Box D-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Business girl will share attractive apartment with girl; separate rooms. Chelsea 2-4696.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Large, airy single or double; river view; elevator; kitchen privileges. TR. 4-8456.

PLEASANT rooms, private home, large verandas, near ocean; meals optional. MRS. GEORGE PAUL, 125 Cliff Ave., Winthrop, Mass.; Ocean 0219-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Desirable room near church, unlimited telephone; kitchen privileges if desired. 1628 Columbia Road, Apt. 312. Adams 8273.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6. Bo. 8-5427—Sunny double room, day or week. $1 per person; near transportation.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—American, white, middle-age, clean character, single, free to travel, available at once. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

GENERAL helper, housework or nursery, by middle-aged, refined woman; modest wages. Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

RELIABLE and congenial woman will chaperone people anywhere; highest references; age 40. Box J-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY desires position, expert stenotypist, Ediphone operator; accurate, good memory, used to details; has had 10 years' experience. Box J-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

ATTRACTIVE home surrounded by beautiful gardens in Monadnock region will take paying guests; excellent table; rates reasonable. Apply to MABEL TURNER, Antrim, N. H.

KENNETH RIDGE, Watch Hill, Rhode Island—Beautiful inn; overlooking ocean; quiet, restful; booklet. Aileen Gray.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.—Cottage, restful for study; rooms; meals optional; reasonable; reservations to Sept. 10. Write Alice A. LeGall, Oak Bluffs, Mass.

ON THE SOUND—North Shore, Long Island—Private beach, safe bathing, beautiful country estate; selective clientele; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., N. Y.

THE BRIDGEWAY, on Salmon River, Lakeville—Modern, comfort and charm; 200 acres private estate; sports, fine table; rates $25-$27 weekly; $4 daily; restricted; booklet. MRS. W. C. ROOT, P. O. East Hampton, Conn.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

VALLE LAWN FARM INN, CHATHAM, N. Y. Enjoy restful vacation; friendly hospitality; Berkshires; tennis, golf, swimming; attractive rooms, baths; good food, fresh vegetables, heavy milk and cream; weekly rates $18-$21. Booklet. MRS. MAUDE COLLIER KNAPP. Tel. Chat. 9204.

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River near Annapolis; ideal for restful vacation; swimming beach on premises; food unsurpassed; $15 per week. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, MASS.—1-4-room apartments, furnished; antiques; boat dock; week end, month. SAFFORD, Longbeach, Centerville, Mass.

DRAKE'S ISLAND BEACH, Wells, Maine—Attractive cottage overlooking ocean, large living room, fireplace, 4 sleeping rooms, all modern conveniences, including electric refrigeration and shower bath; excellent bathing beach; $500 season. MRS. HENRY KING, Box 63, Kennebunk, Maine.

FOUR-ROOM cottage, Paradise Valley; hire weekly or monthly; all conveniences. MRS. J. H. EHLERS, Paradise Valley, Cresco, Pa.

HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y., Box 306—Single, double rooms; kitchen privileges; near ocean and bays; bathing, fishing; reasonable; private family.

NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND—5-room furnished bungalow, all improvements; also large house furnished, two fireplaces, beautiful view, wooded country, private beach. References required. PRINGLE, Miller Place, N. Y.

TOUISSETT HIGHLANDS, R. I.—Waterfront, new 8-room Cape Cod furnished, all improvements; fireplace; rare beautiful location. For information 103 Grove Ave., E. Providence, R. I.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ART INSTRUCTOR desires position, 4 diplomas; 9 years' experience; excellent references. Box 6, 401 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

SINGERS wanted to train for choral society's twenty concerts next season; free recordings made. Apply immediately MALONE, Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall, Co. 5-9739.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 28 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

White Dairy
Since 1912

AVENUE G SOUTH

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North Phone 3-9284

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing
Cleaning
Dyeing
Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4316

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
Phone 5-1546

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Bibb and Madison at Court C-609

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires
665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

Visit Sears New Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. J. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
220 WEST ADAMS ST. PHONE 6-2479

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA AT ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7826

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

New Work Phone 5-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
37 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

FERTILIZERS FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
50 S. E. 1ST STREET PHONE 3-2121

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

809 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 9-4-4

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
5810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Certified Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION Ice Cream
Serving Greater Miami for more than Quarter Century.
Phone 7-2411

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
(INCORPORATED) MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
HART HARDWARE CO.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N.E. FIRST STREET

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

ANNOUNCEMENT
Permanent Waves 1.95 up

ALLAN'S Beauty Salon
Vernon and Frances Allan
Formerly with Marks Store
OPEN EVERY EVE'G
735 N. W. 79th St. Phone 7-2869
11 Years Experience

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
67 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 30th Street and Federal Highway

MRS. ROBT. POLLARD
now operating
LATCH STRING INN
Luncheons—Dinners
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
235 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

For electrical wiring, service and repairs, also General Electric ranges, refrigerators and all household appliances—see
NATE BAUER
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. 2ND AVENUE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
36 W. Flagler Street Phone 2-7443

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-526.
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

ORLANDO

TRAVEL FASHIONS
We have smart travel clothes for any climate —for all kinds of trips.
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 3403
HOME OWNED

STATIONERS
PRINTERS OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines.
344 CENTRAL AVENUE Phone 6121

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

WILSON MATTRESSES
Hi-grade felt and inner spring Mattresses, Pillows and Box Springs.
230 SECOND AVE. SOUTH Phone 4947
Home of "The Wilson Health Rest Mattresses"

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 907 7TH AVE.

HENDERSON SportingGoodsCo., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
409 FLORID AVE. & 310 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 25 cents. Manicure 50 cents.
2093 So. Dixie Tel. 4622

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
431 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6234
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

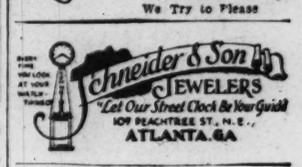
ATLANTA (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 PEACHTREE ST. 625 LEE ST. S. W.
TENTH STREET WEST END

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture.
Phone Jackson 8331
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please



Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5311
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to 'Box . . ' BCM/CYM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

St. Leonards-On-Sea. Care of Children
While parents abroad for during holidays); governess, nurse, sea and country. MRS. LLOYD PEARSON, MISS WALLACE. Hadfield House, The Green.

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia, 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ladies' Hairdresser
LEONA
Ane Katrinesvej 2. Godthaab 2166
H. Hassi Hansen

Libertas
St Kongensgade 114
Telf 8757 8758
Flowers

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

VÆRKSTED GABBRIELLI
Arts and Crafts
Especially Handpainted Glass and Pottery
St. Kongensgade 68 Phone Palae 2164

FRANCE

LE HAVRE—Normandy

"WELCOME"
SHOEMAKER
Neat and Rapid Mending
Brockman Soles
Cleaning Products
MARCEL MALOT, 17 rue de Paris

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Tel. Opera 28-98 English Spoken
CHEVRIER
SHIRTMAKER
Hosiery, Pyjamas, Ties
B. V. D. Underwear Silk Stockings
10 rue de Sèze, Paris (off Bd. Madeleine)

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

CLINGENDAALSCHE
AUTO—GARAGE
Luxe Verhuur-Automobielen
Stalling-Reparatie-Banden-Benzine
ADR: ADAMS, HOOIKADE 33-34
TEL. 111431

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meisel-Smids
-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

DRUKKERY
VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den H A A G
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—39 63 86
PRINTERS

NORWAY

OSLO

DEN NORSKE HUSFLIDSFORENING
MOLLERGATEN 4
(Society for Norwegian Home Industry)
Under the Patronage of H. R. H. the Crown Princess Martha
Exhibition and Sale of Handmade Tapestries, Embroideries, Wood Carvings, National Costumes, Winter Sports Articles and all sorts of National Handmade Articles.
Visit Us When in Norway

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

THV. MARTHINSEN
Karl Johans gate 19
JEWELLER, GOLDSMITH
Souvenirs, Beautiful Enamelware

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Sörmans
Stureplan Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate. Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use. Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

Lagersons **SHOE SHOPS**
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

STATIONERY
H. WENNERHOLM
Pappershandel
Norrlandsgatan 31
Also Films, Printing, Developing

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schelegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. Kurz
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
Underwear—Stockings
RATHAUSGASSE 17

BASEL

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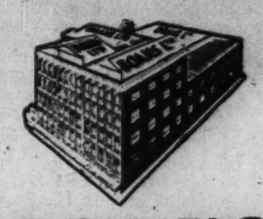

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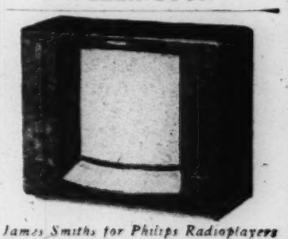

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Thoughtful

In many countries there are people and institutions—governments, newspaper editors, and ordinary folk—who appear to forget that the idea of the week end is rest, with a capital "Ah." So that

Restful Week End

it comes as a pleasant duty to report, with correspondent M. T. of Oslo, Norway, developments in a country where considerable trouble is taken to insure that every week end is a restful week end.

In suburbs of Oslo, storekeepers show great consideration for their customers. As part of their policy to help customers have a happy week end they never send in a bill on a Saturday.

One of Norway's great daily newspapers shows similar consideration. This paper has a morning and an evening edition. The editors do their best to keep horrors and disagreeable news out of the Saturday morning paper. And as for the evening issue of that day, says M. T.—well it is always absolutely free from bad news, and even the short story, on other days often a "mystery thriller," is always a sunshine story on Saturday.

* * *

Clever

Talking of week ends reminds us of a story told by a colleague, a true story which shows that the British are still managing to keep their balance and to get plenty of humor out of crises and defense preparations.

Air-raid precautions amount almost to a popular pastime as well as a public duty in Britain, but they can sometimes get almost too much of a good thing. In this colleague's area a very active senior warden insists upon real practices, and plenty of them; and he informed our friend that on a certain Saturday evening an incendiary bomb would fall on his house (theoretically), that his telephone was out of order, and that he had to do something about it. The right something. And not theoretically.

Our colleague did his best on the night (with an official "umpire" present to see fair play). He wrote out messages. He dispatched his wife in the auto to deliver them. Then he went to sit peacefully in the garden. In due course his peace was disturbed as several carloads of enthusiastic wardens arrived, ready to do their bit (theoretical).

"Which part of your house is afire?" queried the serious and efficient chief. "Which part, quick?"

"Which part?" echoed our colleague. "The whole of it! It's completely destroyed, I'm afraid. There's nothing you can do—except come and look at the garden."

Which they did.

* * *

Bad Publicity

A single notice in front of a London hoarding has caused considerable merriment recently. We hope it will prove to have been an inappropriate one. The notice was in front of the site of what is to be the new National Theater, a worthy project which has been in the air for many years and has at last come down to earth, following any amount of discussions, and much difficulty. The site was purchased some while ago, but nothing happened until the arrival of this notice. It said quite simply:

Site for National Theater
Experimental Borings.

J. A. M.

Peace Point

The American people are entitled to maintain this country at peace. We need our energy to create confidence and good-will, to forge ahead in our economic life, which in turn gives jobs, bread and butter, with a happier future for all our American homes.—Erseny Florio, Yonkers, N. Y.

The Right Side

Once when Dr. G. F. Pentecost, the well-known minister, went to counsel and cheer one of his parishioners who was deeply troubled, he found the woman embroidering a sofa pillow cover.

Asking permission to take the cover in his hand, he purposely turned up its wrong side, thereby revealing an unsightly and apparently disordered maze of varicolored threads.

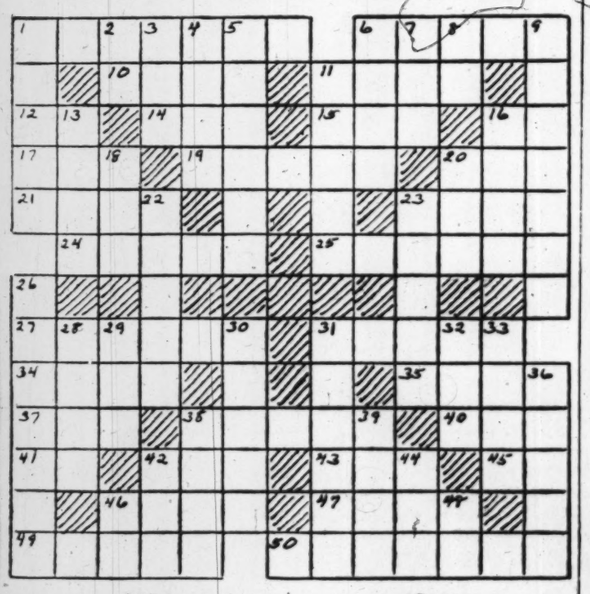
"This certainly looks unattractive and unpromising," the minister remarked. "I wonder that you would waste any time on it."

"Why, Dr. Pentecost," exclaimed the woman, "you're looking at the wrong side! Turn it over."

"Dear friend," replied Dr. Pentecost, "that is just what you are doing. You are looking at the wrong side of God's workings with you."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

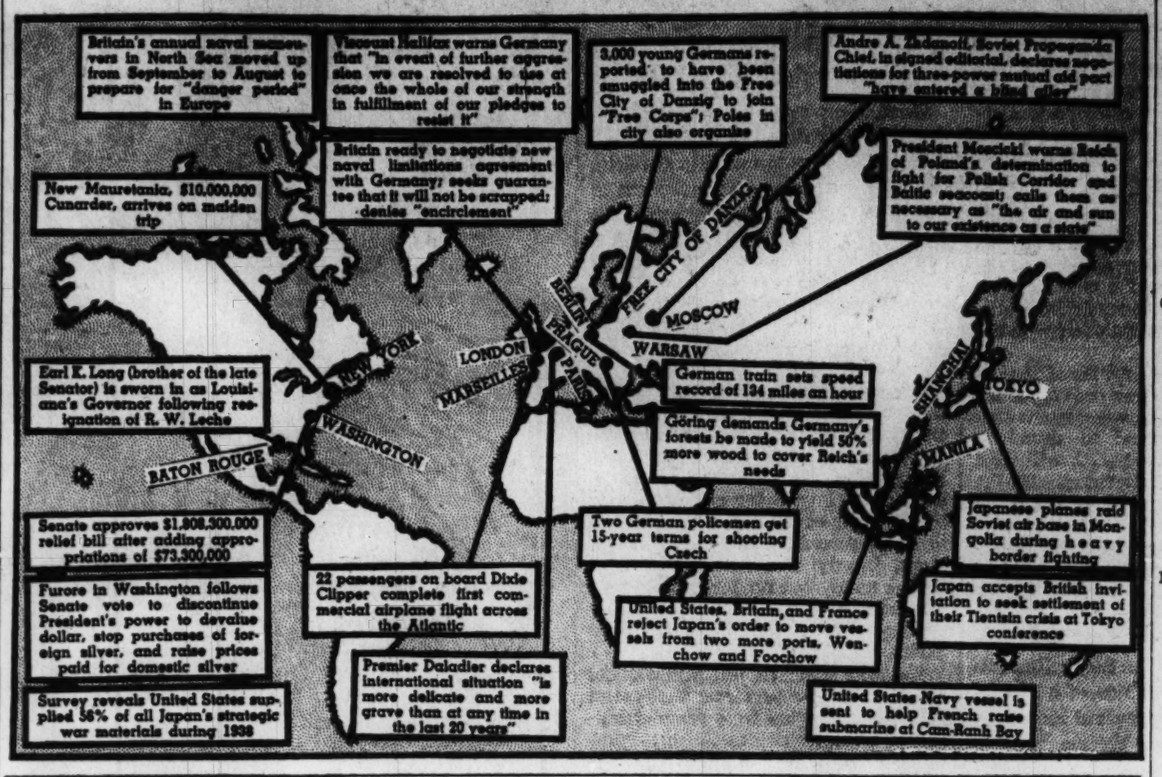
1—Who was mother of Absalom?
6—What is largest river in France?
10—What amphibian has rough warty skin?
11—North American rail is what?
12—In speaking of Biblical Pethor, what pronoun would you use?
14—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
15—Who was one of sons of Zophah?
16—What interjection commands silence?
17—What do you call tumbler of a gunlock?
19—What was one of towns of allotment of Benjamin?
20—Prospective boy scout is called what?
21—What city of Judah is mentioned in Josh. 15:54?
23—Where is Italy's famous leaning tower?
24—Who is an airy, tricksy spirit in Shakespeare's "Tempest"?
25—Where is scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline"?
27—Theodosius the Great ruled whom?
31—Who was chief minister of King Ahasuerus?
34—Naum was father of whom?
35—Who married Jezebel?
37—What cutting tool is mentioned in Bible?
38—What is longest river of Denmark?
40—Scent of what vine clings to wall by numerous fine aerial roots?
41—Millier (abbr.).
42—Round scarf of feathers for the neck is what?
43—Would you sew, eat, or row a wherry?
45—Who was a descendant of Shelah (I Chron. 4:21)?
46—What is a commercial city of Maine?
47—A macadamizer makes what (sing.)?
49—If you were in Leicester, Eng., in what direction would you travel to reach Oxford?
50—What is a periodic wind in certain latitudes in Indian Ocean and southern Asia?

Down

1—What is most easterly State of U. S.?
2—Near.
3—Male swan is called what?
4—Hebrews anointed what with ointments?
5—Who was a son of Ishmael?
6—What is frame for interweaving yarn into a fabric?
7—What is a city of Nebraska?
8—Where is Keokuk (abbr.)?
9—Who was father of Jezebel?
11—Who was son of Elpaal?
13—What is an eel of New Zealand waters?
16—Who was father of Gaddi, Manassite spy?
18—In India, a telegram is called what?
20—Exploits of whom are mentioned in Spanish poetry?
22—What king turned everything he touched into gold?
23—What is capital of island of Majorca?
26—What famous Dutch scholar was born about 1466?
28—Who was son of Eliphaz, first-born of Esau?
29—What is a place in barn for storing hay?
30—Who was son of Abraham and Keturah?
31—What is an island of Canary Islands?
32—Who was a descendant of Shamer (I Chron. 7:34)?
33—Hub of a wheel is what?
36—Who wrote "The Bride of Abydos"?
38—What ancient Teutonic race originally dwelt between Elbe and Vistula (sing.)?
39—What term indicates the highest point?
42—In baseball, what is used in offensive play?
44—Existed.
46—Four pecks equal what (abbr.)?
48—Act.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain's annual naval maneuvers in North Sea moved up from September to August to prepare for "danger period" in Europe
Viscount Halifax warns Germany that "in event of further aggression we are resolved to use at once the whole of our strength in fulfillment of our pledges to resist it"
3,000 young Germans reported to have been smuggled into the Free City of Danzig to join "Free Corps"; Poles in city also organize
Andre A. Zhdanoff, Soviet Propaganda Chief, in signed editorial, declares negotiations for three-power mutual aid pact "have entered a blind alley"
President Moscicki warns Reich of Poland's determination to fight for Polish Corridor and Baltic seacoast; calls them as necessary as "the air and sun to our existence as a state"
Britain ready to negotiate new naval limitations agreement with Germany; seeks guarantee that it will not be scrapped; denies "encirclement"
New Mauretania, $10,000,000 Cunarder, arrives on maiden trip
BERLIN
PRAGUE
PARIS
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
MOSCOW
WARSAW
LONDON
MARSEILLES
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
BATON ROUGE
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
MANILA
Earl K. Long (brother of the late Senator) is sworn in as Louisiana's Governor following resignation of R. W. Leche
German train sets speed record of 134 miles an hour
Göring demands Germany's forests be made to yield 50% more wood to cover Reich's needs
Senate approves $1,808,300,000 relief bill after adding appropriations of $73,300,000
Furore in Washington follows Senate vote to discontinue President's power to devalue dollar, stop purchases of foreign silver, and raise prices paid for domestic silver
Survey reveals United States supplied 56% of all Japan's strategic war materials during 1938
22 passengers on board Dixie Clipper complete first commercial airplane flight across the Atlantic
Premier Daladier declares international situation "is more delicate and more grave than at any time in the last 20 years"
Two German policemen get 15-year terms for shooting Czech
United States, Britain, and France reject Japan's order to move vessels from two more ports, Wenchow and Foochow
Japanese planes raid Soviet air base in Mongolia during heavy border fighting
Japan accepts British invitation to seek settlement of their Tientsin crisis at Tokyo conference
United States Navy vessel is sent to help French raise submarine at Cam-Ranh Bay

Little Chauncey

"I wish you would stop playing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' Backward."

It's All in the Doing

There are many jobs that are dull as long as they are done slackly, but interesting if they are done well.—Dean Inge.

Daily Quotation

NOTHING gives one person so much advantage over another as to remain cool and unruffled under all circumstances.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Agreeable Landlord

Landlord (to prospective tenant): "Of course we can enlarge some of these rooms."

Client: "Just how would you do that?"

Landlord: "Take off the wallpaper."

More Howlers

A smock is a type of nightshirt worn by country people in England during the daytime.

A dolt is a grown-up person.

Mosques are young mosquitoes.

A vocation is when people go to work on their holiday.—Montreal Star.

Why Grumble?

"These oysters are very small, waiter."

"Yes, sir."

"And not very fresh."

"Then be glad they're small, sir."—Kentish Mercury.

Not Quite Ready

A little girl was examining a draper's catalogue. "Mummy," she said, "why do they make pictures of ladies who are not quite ready?"—Kentish Mercury.

Vacation Ditty

The rain is raining all around
Vacation days are damp,
It rains a lot on many folks
But mostly on those who camp.

Manly Manners

John Hancock Excepted

A national convention of penmanship teachers disclosed that today's average school child can write better than any of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, with two exceptions.

Monitor Movie Guide

Everybody's Baby (20th-Fox)—Another in the Jones family series, adding a grandchild to the circle. Complications arise when the mother insists on following the rules of a bogus child psychologist. Her husband rebels and separation is threatened but everything is straightened out finally. Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Spring Byington.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Goodbye Mr. Chips (MGM)—James Hilton's story of the shy English pedagogue who after a discouraging beginning persisted to become a lasting tradition in a venerable school for boys. Notably acted by Robert Donat as Chips through half a century. Greer Garson, new film actress, is persuasively charming as Mrs. Chips. An English cast fills in the changing generations of school boys and masters.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Man About Town (Paramount)—Farce, decorated with songs and music. Jack Benny as a theatrical impresario becomes involved with a couple of neglected wives seeking to use him to win back the attention of their husbands. Generally amusing. Rochester as a supervalet, Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes.—Adults and young people.

* * *

The Sun Never Sets (Universal)—Story of the British colonial office and a family which for generations was represented in the service. Improbable in its developments about a dictatorial schemer broadcasting from a hidden station in Africa, and finally foiled by the British. Basil Rathbone, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Lionel Atwill, Barbara O'Neil.—Adults and young people.

* * *

6,000 Enemies (MGM)—Melodrama with Walter Pidgeon as a prosecutor who finds himself in prison on a false charge, with 6,000 inmates seeking his life. Rita Johnson is the romantic interest. Paul Kelly, Nat Pendleton, Harold Huber, Grant Mitchell.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Some Like It Hot (Paramount)—Comedy with Bob Hope and his chatter, Gene Krupa and his band, Shirley Ross, and Una Merkel suppiying a mixture of music and humor in a yarn about a barker, a band and a singer all trying to get ahead in the world. —Adults and young people.

* * *

Sorority House (RKO)—Triumphs and tragedies of the undergraduate social set at a co-ed institution in which election to a sorority seems to be the chief preoccupation of the students. Pleasantly acted by Anne Shirley, James Ellison, Barbara Read, Adele Pearce, and J. M. Kerrigan.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Adults and Young People—"Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Staff and Lantern

York, Pa.

A man walking down a dark street met another man with a staff and a lantern. The striking thing, as the stranger noticed it, was that the man was feeling his way with his staff, and apparently making no use of the light.

When asked if he were not blind, the man answered that he was, but he knew the street well, and he had no difficulty in making his way with his staff.

"But," asked the stranger, "why do you carry a lantern?"

"To keep other people from stumbling over me," was the blind man's answer.

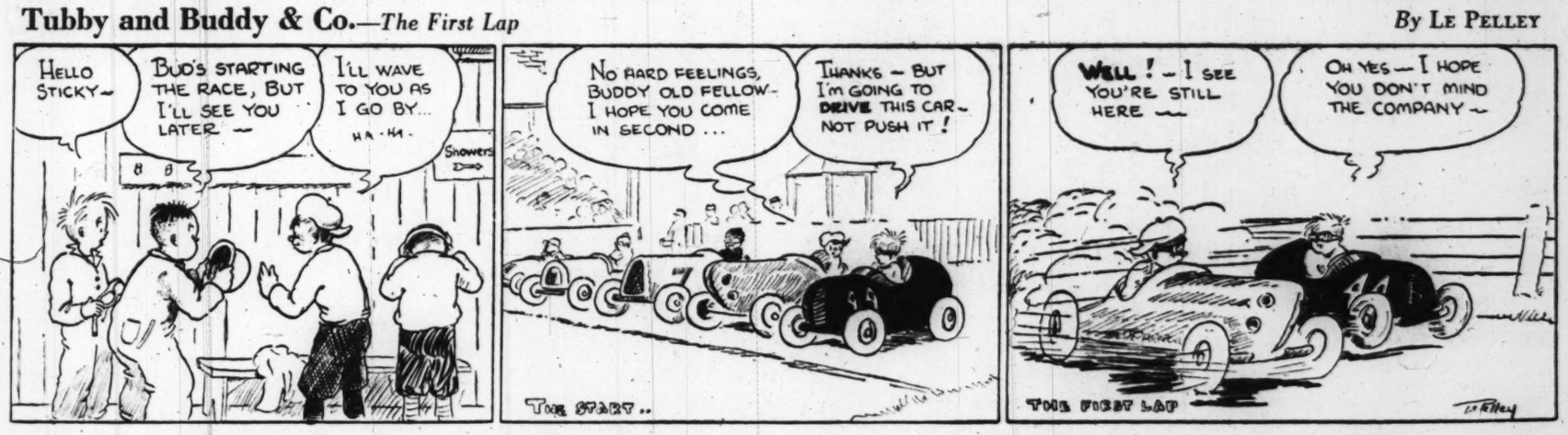
Not every one can be a brilliant beacon in the world; but the humblest person can keep himself from being a stumbling block.

A Verse for Today . . .

He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still.—Ps. 107:29.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The First Lap*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO STICKY—
BUD'S STARTING THE RACE, BUT I'LL SEE YOU LATER —
I'LL WAVE TO YOU AS I GO BY... HA-HA-
Showers
NO HARD FEELINGS, BUDDY OLD FELLOW— I HOPE YOU COME IN SECOND ...
THANKS — BUT I'm GOING TO DRIVE THIS CAR— NOT PUSH IT!
THE START..
WELL! — I SEE YOU'RE STILL HERE —
OH YES — I HOPE YOU DON'T MIND THE COMPANY —
THE FIRST LAP
LE Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Design Without Design*

Took Ol' Pete along with me today, to see if he could figure out what that artist was painting—
But he happened to get some paint on his tail and then brushed against— one of the extra canvases
Oh! Oh! What a mess we're in now! I thought—
But would you believe it? the artist didn't seem to mind a bit!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rounding Up a Stray*

By THE HAGERS

"THE FARM IS FULL OF GUESTS; BUT NOW I'VE LOST THE PIG, MY HEN, AND COW."
"FOR DUDE RANCH LIFE THEY MAY NOT CARE, I'LL FIND THEM, AUNTY DEAR, SOMEWHERE."
DOWN BY THE CREEK A VOICE MOANED, "HUSH!" AND THERE WAS BOSSY IN THE BRUSH.
"I'M HIDING! NO DUDE EVER SHALL CHASE ME AGAIN IN THAT CORRAL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Japanese Irresponsibility

Ruskin said there was nothing more detestable than the sight of the mob pulling the strings of government. What he would have said about the Japanese incitation of a Chinese mob in Tientsin to destroy the British concession may be imagined. It is an odious spectacle—and there is no other description for it.

For a long time the impression has come out of Tokyo that the Japanese militarists in China are irresponsible. Japanese apologists seek to retain some good odor for their government by making this explanation. It may be true enough. But in making this explanation the Japanese little realize that they are really hoisting themselves by the petard which they have repeatedly tried to place under the Chinese since the "Manchurian Incident" of 1931. We were then told that there was no China because there was no responsible central administration. To some extent, the Japanese spokesmen were right. It was questionable, however, whether the Japanese had the preordained right to take direct action in Manchuria because of this putative irresponsibility. Now the justification becomes ironical. For Japan is found to be restoring order and responsibility in China with an irresponsible military caste!

This implied disavowal of responsibility in Tokyo can no longer hold water. Burke said that a whole people couldn't be indicted for the wrongs committed by its government. But a government must be held responsible for what its militarists are doing in China. Otherwise there is no point in remaining in diplomatic intercourse with it. America might better withdraw its Ambassador from Tokyo and accredit him instead to the Japanese high command in China. That is, if relations of any kind aren't questionable.

And this is a growing question in the United States. Many commercial transactions, such as those which supply Japan oil, copper and scrap iron for her military adventure are more dubious than the maintenance of diplomatic contact. The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago published figures as to the size of the American stake in the Japanese war making in China. The fell work that those implements have done cannot be matched since the Dark Ages. It is time that Japan, government and military, were told that this kind of "co-operation" will no longer be afforded.

Labor Conditions at Home

To get housewives who have servants to check up the working conditions in their own homes is a long step toward improving the labor standards of household employees. The Women's City Club of New York has spotlighted this through a six-month experiment in regulating domestic labor.

Once let a housewife discover by her own count that her household helper is working eighty or ninety hours a week, and she is shocked into eagerness to fit her household to the simple standard of approved labor conditions sponsored by this club. The club has found that many women honestly think they are model employers—until they stop systematically to check themselves with the club's questionnaire. The set of rules worked out two years ago by the club calls for a maximum of sixty hours a week for servants and a minimum wage of $40 a month.

On the whole, the women reached by the club's questionnaire have been surprisingly eager to co-operate. And since the more specific move to secure better working conditions was launched six months ago, comments and requests for the questionnaire have come from women in many states, from both housewives and domestic employees. This is good news. They are finding that fair labor conditions can be maintained in homes, to the advantage of all concerned.

Kitty Wants a Vacation, Too

Cats like the seashore in summer as well as humans do. With an understanding of feline sensibilities not always vouchsafed to older humans, Dorothy Johnson, 13, of Philadelphia, sensed this when the family was about to go to Atlantic City for the summer. Mother said Celemma, the kitten should stay in town.

Two days later, Dorothy and the kitten, with a small traveling bag and three cents between them, were found in Atlantic City, whence they had hitch-hiked and spent the night under the boardwalk. Meanwhile, Mrs. Johnson had broadcast a message to Dorothy, wherever she might be, that all was forgiven and Celemma might spend the summer at the beach. So Celemma and, we hope many another fortunate ball of fur will twitch a faintly appreciative tail in the salt air, lift an appraising whisker at some of the fishy fragrance from the mud flats and enjoy himself tremendously in pouncing on grasshoppers and other wild life in the beach grass.

The foraging propensities of the domesticated cat, however, are very much overrated by persons who assume that the feline accustomed to stretching himself lazily on the hearth will "find plenty to eat" if left in the city for the summer or on the seashore when the family comes back for the winter. Yes, cats like also to come back to civilization when summer is over.

Muddled Neutrality

House passage of the Bloom Neutrality Bill with the addition of a mandatory embargo on arms and munitions to belligerents has become after a skimpy and hasty debate largely overshadowed by the greater furor about presidential monetary powers and the appropriation for relief. Discussion addressed itself to generalized exhortations either to "keep America out of war" or to "not tie the President's hands" in attempt to stave off war by supporting diplomatically the other democratic nations, rather than to analysis of the provisions of the bill to determine how effectively it would suit either purpose.

Actually it may be doubted whether the insertion of the arms embargo section hampers the State Department seriously or whether it would work much hardship on non-aggressor nations with respect to the supplies they might wish to draw from America in event of war. These supplies would consist far more importantly of airplanes, motortrucks, petroleum products, foodstuffs, cotton, metals and other raw materials, which might be obtained on the cash-and-carry basis, than of finished guns and cartridges.

The more regrettable feature about the House debate is the smallness of the contribution it has apparently made to the vital object of helping America to make up its mind as between isolation and co-operation. The vast majority of people in the United States are torn by a mental contradiction. They want to avoid involvement in war, yet their sympathies are with the peaceful, democratic nations, and they recognize that American interests and safety lie ultimately on that side. The extreme closeness of the vote in the House shows this dilemma still far from settled. It is to be hoped the debate in the Senate will be not merely impassioned or time-consuming but enlightening.

The Umbrella Museum

What is probably the only Umbrella Museum was recently opened at Gignese, a small village in North Italy. It has begun its career with a slight setback. It has failed to capture the most famous of all umbrellas, the "Chamberlain" of Munich. That is a loss not to be made good; and, indeed, one cannot call to mind other historic specimens with a wide celebrity that, if they turned up, might console the Museum—unless it were the original "Jonas Hanway," or the umbrella with which Sir Thomas Picton rode into action at the battle of Vittoria.

Posterity, nevertheless, should be glad of the Museum; for the umbrella is probably entering on its heyday, and the next few years should see many varieties that the distant future would regard with curiosity. One confidently anticipates such additions to the collection as a "pocket" umbrella, a "spokeless" umbrella, or perhaps a combination of the two in a "pneumatic" umbrella ("inflated in one breath"); and one hopes, but not so confidently, that the exhibits will also include a "neverdrip" umbrella.

When you next see a crowd staring in awe and admiration at what seems to be an ordinary policeman you can be certain that they have read the statement of a British policeman, Chief Constable H. W. Young, who says: "The model policeman must be as wise as Solomon, as patient as Job, with leadership of Moses, the faith of David, the strategy of Alexander, the diplomacy of Abraham Lincoln, the tolerance of Confucius, and the kindness of the Good Samaritan."

Commercializing a Park

When Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart introduced a bill into the current Congress to establish the John Muir-Kings Canyon National Park in the High Sierras of California, he clearly hoped this action would preserve the Kings Canyon and Redwood Mountain districts of California from commercial development. Within the limits of the proposed park there would be no utility developments, no dams or reservoirs.

Engineers of the Army and of the Bureau of Reclamation saw the advisability and utility of having such developments farther down the Kings River below the park. But they saw no need to invade the choicest scenic beauty spots of the region. These were to be preserved in all their primeval glory. Beauty was thus enthroned—though utility was not forgotten. There was adequate opportunity for power development outside the park boundaries.

Thus the Gearhart bill, while it did not propose to preserve the entire Kings River region from commercialization, undertook to establish a "thus far and no farther" limit. It was this original bill which conservationists and the Secretary of the Interior supported, and upon which the Monitor recently commented.

But something happened to that bill. A Washington lobby plus a House Committee took the bill under their wing; and when it reappeared its original intent had been amended away. Instead of closing the proposed park region to reservoirs for flood control, irrigation and power, the bill now would open it to such projects.

In a letter on this same page from the Secretary of the Interior it is readily apparent how thoroughly supporters of the original bill disapprove of the amended version. Conservationists still want the bill passed—but it is the original bill they want. And so their efforts are directed to deleting the amendment.

If that is not done the park region will be in danger of commercialization whether the bill passes or not. If it is passed as it stands, the amendment opens the territory to commercialism. If the bill is defeated, no park is established and the region will still be in danger of commercialism. By the amendment the conservationists have been maneuvered into an ironic position. No wonder they are endeavoring to restore the bill to its original form. And, as Mr. Ickes' letter indicates, the Interior Department sees eye to eye with them on this issue.

Mistaken Colors?

The Bookshelf

Munich From Sussex

Out of the days when Munich seemed quite close to their farm on the Sussex Downs, Eugene and Arline Löhrke have evoked a stark portrait of England during "the crisis."

Few of the documents of that period reveal the weight of hours as the Löhrkes felt them. Few of the dispatches convey the courage and perplexity which the Löhrkes found among the "little men" in the fields and the workshops.

Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more compassionate study of the September atmosphere. And, at the same time, it would be difficult to find a more intolerant assessment of British foreign policy.

For these two Americans came to know a part of England during their three-years' stay in Sussex. That part of England they love and understand. The countryside, the plowman, and the green grocer were their companions—companions who gave them a real insight into the "deep authenticity of a rural life that never strays farther from the old earth, even in fancy, than a child from its mother."

But when it proceeds to Downing Street NIGHT OVER ENGLAND (New York: Harrison-Hilton. $2) exhibits neither penetration nor perception. It becomes another variant of the familiar theses that, under one title or another, postulate the decline of England.

The Löhrkes discover that England is an island with both the virtues and the faults of insularity. They feel that Britain has not kept up with the world and that its social fabric and its liberalism are rusting away like some of the English railroad coaches. Apparently, never having taken a boat train from Southampton, the Löhrkes do not speak quite authoritatively on matters of rust and rolling stock. Similarly, they have failed to explore the full range of British thought when they conclude that England's essential problem is a Tory strain in government which sets class and privilege above the welfare of the nation and its world responsibilities.

Yet, for sheer brilliance of phrase, there are few current commentaries that can compete with the Löhrkes "new wolves of history whose howls had filled the night air over the radio." Or their "red carpet of flattery flung down" before the American Ambassador. Or their vision of "a civilization that has time for everything, a time for seeding and plowing, for work and reflection and leisure. . . ."

And one concludes that perhaps it is the talent for such phrases that has betrayed the writers' powers of analysis. Then, too, they wrote while the pressure of events was hard and while the indication of new policies and the movement of basic forces were not to be seen on the surface. In the intervening months, British policy has moved rapidly toward what the Löhrkes themselves hoped might come, but felt they might look for in vain.

Fragmentary as it is, "Night Over England" must still occupy a place in the not unimportant records of the Czechoslovak crisis. The night of September 27 has been feelingly portrayed—a night which needs to be remembered when British policies are discussed. The record is one of intangibles. And it is to be read, not for the whole picture of those days, but to complete the cloud effect over the hard detail of the elsewhere recorded diplomatic foreground.

Gx.

The Wide Horizon

A Murmuring Stream

By Alice Jacqueline Shaw

Many people today are studying the world situation. They see that men, driven beyond endurance by oppression and misery, support revolutions, frequently to find they have but changed the names of their tyrants: so that the vicious circle revolves, but remains the same.

There are countries today where men in despair have abandoned reason and rationality to cling to shibboleths and slogans, as men have clung in the past to mascots and to charms. These men believe in these shibboleths because they want to believe, and because they think the alternative to belief is worse chaos and destruction.

Yet all the while the Second Commandment bestrides a desperate and a groping world like a Colossus.

Men may seem to hurl themselves against the law of God, only to find themselves broken on its adamant, for they cannot destroy the indestructible—the inevitable.

"For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me,"—these are strange and stern words. They do not mean, they never have meant, that God, who is Love, follows His children with punishment and persecution. They do mean, in all their implications, that as we sow we shall reap. When the world has sown kindness, tolerance, and justice, it reaped the results. When men have stooped to corruption and violence, they have reaped their harvest. The cruelty and injustice of today have their source in the sins of yesterday.

* * *

And because men, in their blindness, have thought that they could have one code of honor for their private lives, and another for their public lives; because they have thought that the international law governing nations could be abrogated with less danger than the laws governing private citizens, they have found themselves in situations where they have been apparently forced to actions abhorrent to their natural feelings and desires. Will they now pause in their downward rush to war and war's horrors, to listen to the voice of reason, and the voice of moral law? Has history no lesson for them?

The answer must surely be that they will listen, for there are other voices joined to that of reason; and it may be they can catch their tones before it is too late.

When one drives into a forest and, stopping the engine of his car, steps out to leave the travelled road for the woods, he enters a new world. It is a world of soft sounds of small animals and birds and insects. And among these forest sounds there may be the muted whisper of a little stream, a hidden stream, forcing its persistent way between the roots of the grass and the ferns which cover it.

* * *

If we take time to step apart from the stridencies of the world-voices, we may hear a murmur that is something like that of the hidden stream. It is not very loud, as yet, but it has a sad and a strange sound. It is the sound of women and children weeping.

Men are the war-makers, they tell us,—although the elements of war, race-prejudice, class-prejudice, self-interest, greed, and desire for power, know no sex distinctions, but breed and fester where they may. But if men call themselves so, and if they take upon themselves the burden of this world's government, will they, and those women who are at present far from war's horrors, will they not step aside and listen to the murmur of that stream? If they do so, they will surely open the door of their hearts to let in pity; and if they let in pity, they will let in the Christ. And if one has the Christ in his heart he will be able to finish the Second Commandment and to understand it. For it runs that God will show "mercy unto thousands of them that love" Him and keep His commandments.

Then the stream will surely be silent at last, and the earth will have peace.

North . . South . . East . . West

Again We Celebrate

By Frank L. Perrin

My country 'tis of thee! Another year rolls around on the swiftly moving scroll of time, and youthful voices and husky voices hinting of gratitude and unadmitted apprehension, join in the refrain. "Sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing!" But our joy is dimmed, it may be, by thoughts of friendly peoples in neighboring lands whose love of liberty, as deep and reverent as that which we feelingly express, whose right to freedom of thought and action has been challenged or denied. That right cannot be destroyed, because it is the gift to and heritage of all alike.

And so we look about us that we may discover, in this hour of crisis and threatened danger, by what sins or faults of commission or omission those who suffer most from this deprivation have brought upon themselves or been subjected to the penalties which oppression, regimentation and totalitarianism have prescribed. The record, of course, is not entirely complete. Even to those who seek to read and study it closely it may not be clearly legible or easily understandable. But for the purposes of our study today, tomorrow, and in the days to follow, it is sufficient to realize that the offenses rightly charged against our neighbors are sins of omission rather than sins of commission.

* * *

In this realization, supported by available facts, lies the warning which we, on this Independence Day of 1939, should heed. We have not grown weary or unmindful of our liberties, but we have become weary or careless in their defense, and profligate in their waste and squandering. We have allowed the only potent weapon to be used in implementing their defense to become dulled and often corrupted. We pass by the ballot box on election days, or worse still enter into silent conspiracy with those who prostitute public office to their own selfish ends. Thousands who vote do not remember, a day or a month later, even the name of the city, state or national legislator to whom they have entrusted the heritage of liberty which they profess to value so highly.

On this recurring anniversary we scan the horizon, read the newspaper and listen to the radio news commentator that we may keep well informed of happenings in Europe, in China and in all the troubled areas of the world. Do we as studiously seek to inform ourselves regarding what is taking place just about us? With inexcusable smugness we persuade ourselves to believe that all is well. Isn't it July Fourth? Let the welkin ring! Let joy be unconfined! Our forefathers have bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of freedom and liberty. We are a democracy. The oceans lie between us and the troubled nations which are suffering without hope of redress or deliverance.

* * *

Human liberty and political and economic freedom, the right to worship, the right to speak and act, are not apportioned, safeguarded or destroyed by the application of any geographical or racial rule of thumb. These rights are inherent, natural, universally vouchsafed. They are lost only when they are surrendered by the voluntary or involuntary action of their possessors.

That is what all the people of liberty-loving countries must realize today, tomorrow, and henceforth. It is only as our right of possession is lightly regarded, or as we ignorantly, selfishly or carelessly yield or delegate to others the duties and responsibilities which are our own, that we approach the border line which, once passed, can never be recrossed.

It may be that even as we seriously contemplate possible dangers we are reassured and confident. We examine the foundations and agree that the faults we discover are mainly in the superstructure. That is true. But erosive processes are as progressive in their way as are the processes of armed or organized destruction. False doctrines, in times of unrest and dissatisfaction, are persuasive and convincing. Even those who take courage when they examine the rock upon which democracy rests and are certain that it is sound, are aware of the determined activity of those who openly boast of their ambition to transplant, even upon that rock, the tenacious and repulsive false growths of totalitarianism and paganism.

Again we celebrate. But let us, meanwhile, reconsecrate ourselves to the defense and protection of our priceless ideals. It is for these, and not of the day, that we should be grateful.

The Kings Canyon Park Bill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appreciate most thoroughly the friendly spirit of your editorial of May 17, which has just come to my attention, on the subject of the John Muir-Kings Canyon National Park bill, and utility developments in national parks. I believe, however, that it was not written with full information as to the effect of the provision opening the park to reservoirs for flood control, irrigation and power.

The provision was not in the bill as introduced, but has been offered as a committee amendment. I believe that this amendment is altogether unnecessary so far as this particular area is concerned, and that it would have most dangerous effects upon the national park system as a whole.

The amendment was the result, I believe, of the rather natural confusion resulting from the activity of a powerful lobby headed by the notorious Charles G. Dunwoody, which apparently was using the argument for power dams in the park in order to defeat the park bill, in the hope that its defeat would also defeat a closely related bill providing for a public power development further down the Kings River. The Chief of the Army Engineers and the Commissioner of Reclamation both have written to the Committee on the Public Lands that projects for flood control and irrigation are entirely outside the park, and the same is true of power projects connected with the irrigation works.

The actual division of sentiment in regard to this proposed amendment is not between those who believe national parks should be kept free from public utility developments, and those who believe the two are compatible; it is between those who want the bill improved and passed, and those who would use the present form of the bill as an excuse for blocking the establishment of a national park.

With the maintenance of high standards for national parks, I am in full sympathy. The United States, fortunately, is rich enough in territorial resources so that it does not have to squeeze the last utilitarian dollar out of the works of nature. In some cases, no doubt, there may be no conflict between beauty and utility. But nobody who has come in steady contact with the effort that is made, year after year, to devastate the national parks for commercial purposes, will be willing to sacrifice the principle of their inviolability. I am hopeful that Congress, which has shown many times that it shares the public's appreciation of national parks, will restore this bill to the excellent form in which Representative Gearhart introduced it, and then pass it.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Washington — Secretary of the Interior

[Editor's Note—The Monitor editorial appeared a few days before the amendments were added, and referred to the original bill.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section
SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS
BOOK REVIEWS
BOSTON, JULY 1, 1939

New Power for America's Wings

By S. Paul John
Editor, Aviation

Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

In line with the President's proposals, the United States is embarking on a program of aerial rearmament to meet new defensive needs in a world where air power is predominant.

A FEW MONTHS AGO we examined the elements that go to make up the air strength of modern nations, stressing the importance of the ability to produce airplanes and engines and pilots in great quantities during an emergency. At the same time an evaluation was made of the relative strength of the major European air forces based on studies made abroad between 1936 and the fall of 1938. ("How Big Is an Air Force?"—The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 28, 1939.)

* * *

In the interim, a great deal has happened. Details of the picture have changed considerably, but nothing has happened that in any way weakens the argument in favor of aircraft production facilities of great capacity. The two things that have been outstanding in the past months have been the tremendous improvement in Great Britain's aircraft production schedules, and the emergence of a definite aircraft rearmament program in the United States.

The British position in aviation is significant, because it is undoubtedly shifting the balance of military power in Europe by at least partially eliminating the great disparity that existed a year ago between the aerial armaments of Great Britain and Germany. Where, at the time of the Munich crisis, Great Britain was producing in the neighborhood of 250 machines per month to a probable German 500 (and a possible 1,000) per month, today it seems probable that British output has more than doubled the production of last October. By mid-summer it may easily be quadrupled.

Some British sources, in fact, have let it be known that the output of last spring is already more than triple that of last fall, claims all the way up to 1,000 airplanes per month being made in the public prints.

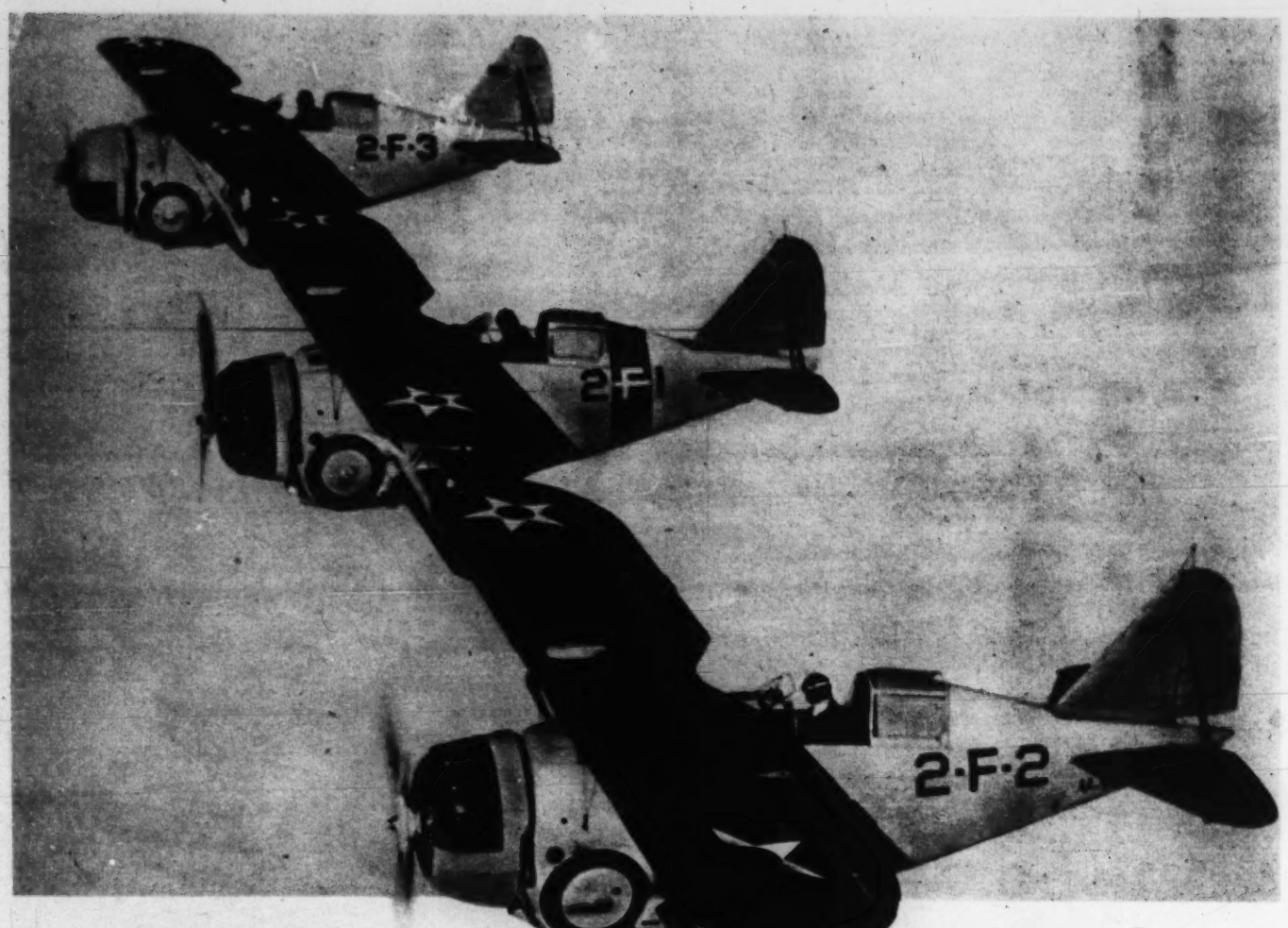
Largest factor in British improvement over the last six months is undoubtedly the coming into real production of the "shadow" plants which were planned and laid down in 1936 and which did not reach anything like expected production until toward the end of 1938. It was apparent, in visiting certain of these plants in October and November, that, although there had been difficulties in starting them, most of the troubles were well on the way toward solution, and great improvement was then expected by 1939.

Although progress in pilot training is probably lagging behind production in England, the British have made great strides in that direction since last fall. It seems likely that the Royal Air Force is now gaining rapidly in personnel as well as in material.

* * *

Germany has been making tremendous progress in performance (as indicated by the recent setting of spectacularly high speed records), and has undoubtedly been carrying on a heavy production schedule. Italy, too, has been keeping her aircraft industries going, although recent reports hint that she has been slowing down somewhat in output and in pilot training. In France, aircraft output is known to be appreciably ahead of the low level of last fall. Russia continues to be the enigma of aeronautical Europe, although it seems likely that, partly because of her strong aviation, she holds the balance of power in Europe.

On Jan. 12, President Roosevelt laid before Congress a



proposal for improvement in national defense, including the building of the Army Air Corps to a strength of 6,000 airplanes and the Navy to a strength of 3,000 airplanes by the end of 1941. "Devoid of all hysteria," he said, "this program is but the minimum of requirement. . . ."

These figures were arrived at after careful consideration by the tactical experts of the Army and Navy, checked against the capacity of the aviation industry in the United States to produce the required aircraft. The two greatest dangers that had to be faced were the possibilities of a "mushroom" type of expansion of the aviation industry that would have left America at the end of the period of emergency with an excess of manufacturing capacity far beyond the demand of normal times. Many plants would again become idle.

* * *

The other danger (and the more important one) was that the United States would acquire a large number of aircraft of current design which would very quickly become obsolete and which would leave America in the course of the next three or four years with an unwieldy and inefficient air force. The real problem was to strike a balance between existing manufacturing capacity and rates of obsolescence, so that after the immediate demand for expansion had been met the industry could be tapered off to a reasonable annual production rate and would provide constant replacement for normal attrition due to wear and tear and obsolescence.

The program that has been evolved seems fundamentally sound. It is already well under way. Out of the $180,000,000 that will be made available for the next fiscal year for the purchase of aircraft, $50,000,000 has already been appropriated and committed. Long before the bill was signed, contracts had been drawn up and were on the desk of the Assistant Secretary of War for the latest types of fighting aircraft for the Army. All that had to be done as soon as the President had signed the bill was for the Assistant Secretary to sign the contracts. Consolidated Aircraft of San Diego got $2,800,000 for B-24 four-engine heavy bombers. Curtiss-Wright was allocated $12,800,000 for a highly efficient single-engine pursuit, the P-40. Lockheed drew just over $2,000,000 for YP-38 twin-engine fighters, and Bell Aircraft, an order for just over $1,000,000 for single-engine XP-39 pursuit planes. A constructor of civil airplanes, Beech Aircraft, Inc., drew some $500,000 for photographic machines. Douglas was given a $15,000,000 contract for attack bombers.

These figures do not add up to $50,000,000, but remember that the Government buys airplanes without engines and without accessories. The power plants and equipment for the list will account for the balance of the money.

Of special interest is the ordering of new types with liquid-cooled Allison engines. Today, United States military people are encouraging the development of in-line liquid-cooled engines (comparable to the outstanding power plants of Europe), to parallel the development of the highly efficient radial air-cooled engines that in the past decade have put American commercial and military airplanes in the front ranks of performance.

This $50,000,000 expenditure is only the beginning. For the next fiscal year better than $120,000,000 more will be made available, and, as will be shown presently, the program will require even greater amounts for the second year.

* * *

A most exhaustive analysis of the capacity of United States aircraft manufacturing plants to produce to meet the President's plan has been made by Theodore P. Wright, director of engineering of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and published in the June issue of Aviation. Mr. Wright has examined the requirements for a 9,000-plane Army-Navy air force (as proposed by the President) and has undertaken to answer the question: "Can our aircraft industry do the job, and can it do it and still meet delivery obligations to the export market and to our domestic market for civil aircraft?" It is impossible to reproduce here Mr. Wright's full computations, but after having examined in detail the size of the present industry in terms of square footage of floor space and in terms of personnel, and after comparing it with the proposed program (broken down in terms of types and sizes of aircraft required by the Army, the Navy, the transport companies, and by other civil users) he concludes that the industry can do the job with only about 10 per cent addition to existing factory floor space. The additions are largely of a "balancing" nature to eliminate certain botflenecks of present production plants.

This means, of course, that an industry which now operates generally on a one-shift per day basis will have to go to two or three shifts per day to take care of the demand of the next few years. Where, today, the total direct labor force engaged in aircraft building in the United States (including the construction of airplanes, engines, and propellers, instruments, and accessories) adds up to some 48,000 employees as of May, 1939, by mid-1940 a total close to 83,000 will be required. This level must be maintained to about the end of the summer of 1941, at which time it will begin to taper off as the expansion program nears completion. Always assuming that the United States does not engage in actual warfare in the meantime, the spring of 1942 should see the country back on a "normal" basis with a factory capacity some 10 per cent greater than that which it now has, and with a normal labor force (total for all branches) of approximately 65,000 employees. The whole industry would then be back on a one- or two-shift per day basis rather than the two-to-three-shift per day basis that must be maintained during the greater part of 1940 and 1941. In arriving at these conclusions, Mr. Wright has taken into account both the tapering off in the requirements for military machines and the probable increased requirements for export, for transport types and for machines for other civil usage.

Analysis shows that to meet the President's program for airplanes, engines, and instruments (including spares) over the next two fiscal years, the Army will need some $412,000,000 and the Navy $129,000,000. For the same period, taking into account the regular appropriations plus the special appropriations for increase in force, the Army has available just over $190,000,000; the Navy, $62,000,000. For the next fiscal year the appropriations for the two services for new aircraft alone will total $222,000,000 for the Army and $67,000,000 for the Navy.

And that is for military aircraft only. In the next two-year period, United States production of aircraft for export should amount to slightly over $122,000,000; production for domestic use, almost $56,000,000; making a grand total for the Army, Navy, export, and commercial of $719,500,000 to be spent for aircraft and accessories between now and the spring of 1942. Never before has the aircraft industry in the United States faced such a period of prosperity.

* * *

So much for quantity. But how about quality? What about the stories that have been current of the superiority of foreign machines?

Germany, for example, has been turning in some remarkable records of late. In the spring came word of the spectacular performance of a Heinkel 112 fighter with a claimed top speed of 462 m. p. h. The ink was scarcely dry on news reports on this performance, when there came another announcement that a Messerschmidt 109 had raised the mark to 469 m. p. h. Both records were made under credible conditions. Up to that time the maximum speed record had been held by Italy at 440 m. p. h., a mark attained after terrific effort and at great expense by a very highly specialized racing seaplane.

Probably the new German records were made by machines that are not representative of standard production types. They were presumably powered by engines that were over-stressed to the point where their useful life would be exceedingly short. There is considerable question also as to the military value of such extraordinary speeds. That is an argument which we cannot enter into here. But the fact remains that German planes and German pilots have been setting up remarkable new records, and this must stem from only one thing, the extraordinary amount and the extraordinary quality of research that is going on in aviation in Germany today.

Up to a few years ago the United States could claim the lead in aeronautical research. The aero laboratories at Langley Field had become the model for governments all over the world. The work which is going on there constantly is of the highest caliber and is producing extraordinary results for American designers. But, under the pressure of military necessity, the laboratories of the totalitarian states are now out-producing American laboratories.

A committee of specialists was appointed last fall to investigate the situation at Langley Field and to make recommendations. This committee was composed of the heads of the Army and Naval

(Continued on page 13)

Official Photographs, U. S. Army Air Corps and U. S. Navy

MACHINES IN A STANDARDIZED MANEUVER AND A NEW MODEL—Navy Fighters, Grumman F-2-Fs, Typical Carrier-Based Single Seaters in a Precision Flight (Top). Above Is Pictured the Army's Latest Single-Seater Fighter Development, the Curtiss P-40 Standard Pursuit Plane for the Air Corps 1939-40. It Has an Allison Liquid-Cooled Engine

FOR ALL . . . WE MAY MEET AGAIN"—King George and Queen Elizabeth Wave Good-by From the Bridge of the Empress of Britain as They Depart From America for Their Return Home

Wide World Photo

Loyalties and Friendships Deepened

From England, Canada and the United States Comes the Same Story, However the Local Color May Differ

No United States Reservations

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

THE ROYAL VISIT to the United States brought about a striking reversal of opinions. Before it took place, Americans were inclined to deprecate or mistrust the whole business. Afterward, nearly everybody agreed and proclaimed that something historic had been accomplished. This complete change of viewpoint is the best proof that the visit has left significant results. These results were somewhat intangible: probably not a single vote on the neutrality bill was affected by the visit, and that is of course as it should be. But for once the hackneyed phrase "better understanding" between the United States and Great Britain can be accurately applied. For that is what most Americans got out of their glimpse, actual or vicarious, of royalty.

The first and simplest aspect of this better understanding is a comprehension of the role of royalty as embodied by King George and Queen Elizabeth. Americans have seen two pleasant, engaging, unaffected, but quite remarkable persons. The United States has learned that a story-book picture of royalty can also be an actual picture. We are a sentimental people, and have always been susceptible to royalty while voicing aggressive republicanism ourselves. And whereas hitherto we have been inclined to look down our noses at the pomp and ceremony of the royal institution, now we are newly aware of its utility for the British peoples. We see how it embodies their traditions, their national geist, how it links the Allied Commonwealth together. We see how it idealizes into a royal institution the British character. We had been told this all before: now we understand.

Second, therefore, to our regard for the personal qualities which make the royal institution successful, comes an appreciation of the nation behind them. We have got started to thinking again about the good qualities of the British, after a period—notable during the abdication crisis and again after Munich—when we had been highly critical. It is significant that the royal visit was decided upon only a short week after the Munich crisis.

And when we start thinking constructively about the British we remember their tenacity, their steadiness, their dependability, their sturdy good humor, their poise—yes, their survival values and powers. We recall these things—which are of the very essence of "face"—at the very moment when British "face" is under attack in various parts of the world. While British "face" is of course important in Tientsin, it is also important in Toledo, Ohio.

American criticisms of Britain have not usually extended in similar measure to the new British nations of the Commonwealth. But the royal visit has forged more strongly the links of the Commonwealth. We see striking evidences of Canadian loyalty close at hand, and hear echoes from the other dominions. All this means that the British idea is stronger in the world than it has been for some time—as interpreted in the United States. Moreover, as countless American newspapers pointed out, realization of these factors emphasizes also that the United States's interests run in the same direction. We glimpse once more all that we have in common with the British Nations. To put it in the idiom, how many times in recent weeks have Americans said: "The good old British, you've got to hand it to them!" This jocular, affectionate intimacy is very typical of family relationships. So, without implying too much, one must conclude that it is a family relation that has been strengthened by the royal visit.

These deep streams which came to the surface emotionally during and after the royal visit are still there. They rose up in 1917, and went back underground again after the World War was over. But let another real crisis come, let the British behave as they do in their most heroic moments, and the little signs we observed here during the royal visit have shown how powerfully the underground rivers will come to the surface again.

Canada Renews Its Pledge

By George V. Ferguson

Managing Editor, The Winnipeg Free Press

WINNIPEG, CAN.

EVERYONE HAD EXPECTED that the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada would create a profound impression and would evoke expressions of the deepest loyalty and affection. The actual results have far exceeded the expectations. Well-springs of emotion were touched which hitherto had lain concealed and the demonstrations which accompanied their majesties on their tour were both spectacular and profound.

Thoughtful Canadians today are asking themselves what is the significance of this extraordinary display. Almost all of them would agree that, in its immediate result, it dispels whatever doubts might have existed that Canada would participate whole-heartedly in any big future war that involved England. Few sensible observers have ever doubted this. It was apparent to them all that tradition and history would carry Canada in, but the emotions now unleashed make it certain that, so far as Canada is concerned, Empire solidarity has been made both evident and certain and that the doubts as to the wisdom of British leadership on the one hand and of the growing influence of North American isolationism on the other will alike disappear in the flame of loyalty to a throne which is both Canadian and British.

There is substantial ground for the belief that the effect of the visit will tend greatly to increase the spirit of national unity which has shown sad tendencies to disappear under conditions of strain. The unanimity of the approval of the welcome which was accorded Their Majesties, not only among the loyal British stock of Ontario but among the French speaking Canadians of Quebec and the foreign-born and foreign-blooded population of Western Canada, show clearly that something is stirring in Canadian hearts other than a simple expression of loyalty and affection for a King from Great Britain. Among these latter strains of the population there is no such traditional and sentimental attachment to the British throne. It seems likely, therefore, that in the person of King George these peoples recognized the symbolism of throne and crown as distinctively Canadian.

This effect was enhanced by the emphasis upon Canadian unity placed upon the visit by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, and in the repeated utterances to the same effect of the monarch on Canadian soil. It is, of course, recognized that, in accordance with the Statute of Westminster His Majesty in Canada was acting continually by and with the advice of his Canadian ministers, who must therefore assume full responsibility for the form which the King's speeches took. There is no doubt that Prime Minister King approved whatever the King said here: nor is there doubt that the strong nationalist flavor of those speeches appealed strongly to those powerful elements in Canada's population which, though not a majority, believe that Canada's course abroad should be fashioned not by the traditions of the past but by Canada's interests in the future.

Canadian reaction to the visit to Washington has been wholly good. No part of our population believes that Canada's close association with the United States is bad All earnestly hope that the future course of Anglo-American relations will be closer and more affectionate, and so far as can now be judged, the visit of the King and Queen has greatly served that important end.

England's Happy Adventure

By John Allan May

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau

LONDON

THIS IS THE STORY told in the words of four persons out of the 40,000,000 Britishers in whose thoughts the royal visits to Canada and the United States still shines clear and fresh. Part has been written in an English garden, part in a famous club, part in a London street, and part in an office in the "City."

Onlookers throughout, though participants by proxy, in the 29 dramatic days unprecedented in the history of the English-speaking nations, the people of Britain now have their own contribution to make to the success of the voyage of King George and Queen Elizabeth, a contribution in the future to the success of an event that is already in the past.

There is a growing feeling here that the British people have been presented with both a duty and an opportunity. The duty will be to prove they welcome and re-echo the overwhelming acclamations of Canadians and Americans for two warmly human persons who symbolize the sovereignty of democratic principles. The opportunity to do all in their power to render permanent and additional the good will gained between the Dominion, the Mother Country, and the United States.

That is why it is important to hear these words of four average Britishers. The names I am going to give them are: Mr. Ian Hailsby, Mr. Henry Thomas, Mrs. Reidy-Smith, and "Nobby" Clark. Mr. Hailsby is a lecturer on political theory in a British university. Mr. Thomas is a well-informed newspaperman. Mrs. Reidy-Smith resides in Mayfair. "Nobby" Clark lives down Lambeth way.

"Nobby" is a coster, street vendor of vegetables, in Market Street, south of the Thames.

"I don't care what you say," he is stating forcibly to a companion who is not saying anything, only nodding his head in agreement. "Say what you like, the King and Queen's tour was more successful than what you expected. Mor'n what I expected, either, I grant you.

"And why? I'll tell you. The King and Queen went into a different world, see? And liked it. And showed they liked it. There was the important people, used to the ettiket of courts and the ways of the likes of us, and off they goes into a different world like. They meet a different sort of people, folk as makes no bones of speaking man to man even if it is royalty. The King and Queen makes no bones about showing they understand that kind of welcome. Americans like them and they like Americans."

"Nobby," being a typical Englishman, might have been expected to misunderstand, but as a matter of fact "Nobby" was actually gratified by the accounts of the unexpected speeches and modes of welcome.

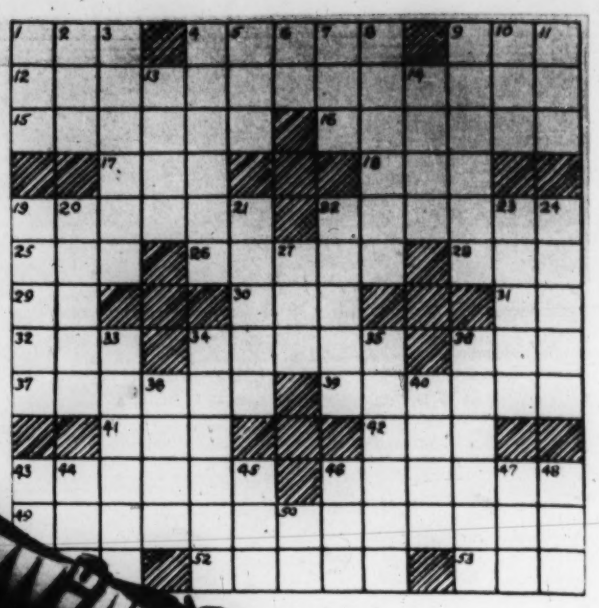
"What's more," "Nobby" adds triumphantly, apropos of nothing particular,

(Continued on page 13)

You, Too, Can Be a Puzzler

A Crossword Puzzle Workout for Those in Search of New and More Perplexing Pleasures

By Everett M. Smith (Puzzlesmith)
Secretary, the National Puzzlers' League, Inc



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HOW TO BEGIN—AND HOW NOT TO

Although This Partly Completed Crossword Puzzle Contains Some Excellent Long Words, Its Makeup Is Marred by the Presence of Too Many Black Squares, so Placed as to Necessitate the Use of Many Short Words—the Giveaways of Crossword Puzzles. We Should Be Glad to See How the Composition Was Completed by Any of Our Readers—Editor.

IT WOULD BE very much like hunting for coconut palms in the Arctic to find a single person, today, who had not at least attempted, at one time or another, to solve a crossword puzzle. Countless thousands solve them daily. On the trains, streetcars, busses—in the subways, at the restaurants, on park benches, in the home, the office, the store—you'll find these enthusiastic puzzle fans at work; their eyebrows puckered, their foreheads wrinkled; their well-worn pencils working overtime.

They're hunting—hunting for the elusive 4-letter word for "European seagull," "a Brazilian coin," or "lopsided." Or possibly it is a 7-letter equivalent for "white pupa of ants." And, when you chide these puzzlers for wasting their time, they justify themselves with the quick retort: "It's educational! Besides—it's fun!" Yes, there's your answer. It's fun! By learning the meanings of these words, which are wrapped in their sugar-coated guises, the puzzler increases his vocabulary. Words and names by the thousands are stored away in the memory, any one of which, and the authority for its use, can be employed instantly and with automatic precision. For years, crossword puzzles have provided an easy and a most enjoyable method of obtaining a liberal education—of learning more about this world of ours, and what's in it. The crossword puzzle solver becomes a better linguist as a result of his efforts. It's education—in the streamlined way.

But for the wrapped-in-cellophane, ultra-modernistic, super-duper fan, crossword puzzles soon lose their attraction from a solver's viewpoint. They contain too many repetitions. The constant encounter with a two-toed sloth, a printer's measure, or those 2-letter rivers of Italy or elsewhere, make the puzzles too easy to solve. And tricky, often humorous, definitions offer only a brief respite. Therefore, for real, honest-to-goodness, fascinating pleasure, one should try constructing a few crossword puzzles. There is something in a well-constructed crossword that evokes not only admiration, but a great deal of personal satisfaction, as well. Although it must be admitted that the market for such puzzles is extremely limited today.

For those who would like to dabble a bit in crossword-puzzle making, a few fundamentals are offered, herewith. Standard newspaper or magazine sizes usually run to those of 13 or 15 squares to a side, although sometimes much larger sizes are used. And, frequently, one finds crossword puzzles in a variety of outline patterns—hearts, crosses, Christmas trees, and so on. But, for the standard puzzle, an uneven number of squares is selected generally, since this aids in laying out the design. This design is made first, the black squares forming the pattern. Of course, symmetry is desirable in such a pattern, although not strictly necessary.

The black squares are primarily for the purpose of breaking up long words, and to aid one in constructing the puzzle. For this reason, they should be placed with this in mind. Not more than 25 per cent of the total squares should be black; 20 per cent is better. The reason for this is that an excess of black squares tends to break the puzzle into too many short words, resulting in rather hackneyed definitions.

After blocking out the design, keywords are selected, and then the shorter words are filled in. These "keywords" are the longer ones, and they should be set down first, the short words being built around them. In some instances, these "keywords" can be the full size of the square, say 13 or 15 letters in length. And it makes for easier construction if.

(Continued on page 12)

The Puzzle at Top of Page. Solution in Next Week's Issue

ACROSS

1—I have, you have, he —— (what?).
4—A famous Alpine pass, French-Italian Alps.
9—Prefix—"before."
12—Total destruction.
15—What is it that the weaver does?
16—Ventured.
17—To contend.
18—Never vent this!
19—Signifies.
22—What the other person does, but often denies, because he never has heard himself doing it.
25—Suffix denoting footed.
26—Forepart of leg (plural).
28—Latin for 'pepper's mate.
29—Neuter pronoun, third person.
30—A distinguished flier.
31—Symbol for "tellurium."
32—To permit.
34—Joyce Kilmer's famous poem.
36—That three-letter river of Scotland.
37—What the photographer calls his six-legged cat.
39—To feel contrition or regret.
41—Emblem of morning or fresh vigor.
42—Here's a point for you!
43—More agile.
46—Eternal (obs.).
49—Polemical.
51—To catch up with and touch in favorite children's game.
52—Most fish skin is of this form.
53—To discover.

DOWN

1—To chop.
2—Used for performing operation defined above.
3—Kept off.
4—Fishermen use these to carry their catch.
5—Those printers' measures, again.
6—Symbol of metal common to buffaloes and Indian heads.
7—The opposite of "outs."
8—Silken fabrics.
9—In logging, those who handle oikes.
10—Mottled appearance in wood, especially mahogany.
11—When you've finished you've reached it.
13—Wickedness.
14—Starchy tuberous rootstock, edible.
19—Never cry over this sort of milk.
20—One of the 12 Apostles.
21—Fragment of pottery.
22—A change of countenance indicative of contempt.
23—If you've had luncheon, you've done this.
24—Mixed rain, snow, and hail.
27—Frozen H.O.
33—A message.
34—Overtops.
35—A guardian soldier.
36—Oh, rubbish!
38—A skin.
40—Pastry desserts.
43—Number on a vaudeville program.
44—A Portuguese territory in India.
45—A mythical bird.
46—The Conger.
47—The one who does No. 22 across indulges in this.
48—English cathedral town.
50—The Mother State (abbrev.).

Counterstroke at Tientsin

...ange Pressure Upon British Interests in the Far East Seen to ...ave Meanings in Europe as Well as in the Orient

By William Henry Chamberlin

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS

JAPAN'S BLOCKADE OF TIENTSIN is the gravest and most direct blow yet aimed at foreign, especially British, interests in China, and is very closely linked up with the struggle between the Axis Powers and England and France in Europe. Now, as on several previous occasions, Japan is exploiting the state of European high tension in order to strengthen its position in China.

Japanese military leaders feel certain of their impunity, since they reckon that neither England nor France can spare ships or men for the Far East, and that America won't act alone. Moreover, now, as throughout last year, Japan and the Axis Powers are clearly working together. It obviously serves the interests of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini if British and French attention can be at least partially diverted from the Vistula and the Mediterranean to the Peiho and the Yangtze.

When Mussolini invaded Albania last April a prominent foreign diplomat in Rome is rumored to have remarked privately: "So Herr Hitler is leading from dummy this time." It is conceivable that foreign diplomats in Tokyo today may be whispering the same thing. To be sure, Japan is much further outside Reichsführer Hitler's orbit than is Italy. There are no large numbers of German military and technical experts in Japan, and the latter country possesses full freedom of action. However, there can be no doubt that the Japanese action in Tientsin is heartily approved by Berlin and probably followed preliminary consultations there. It is not accidental that the Japanese blockaded Tientsin on the day when the British special envoy, William Strang, arrived in Moscow.

For several months an intense struggle has been going on behind the scenes in Tokyo between advocates and opponents of a full-fledged military alliance into which Germany and Italy wish to draw Japan under the guise of strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact. Until recently, moderates who opposed any commitments which would bind Japan to participate in any European war except against the Soviet Union maintained the upper hand.

Japan's two extremist diplomats, Tossio Shiratori, Ambassador to Italy, and Gen. Hirose Oshima, Ambassador to Germany, apparently were even considered to be resigning because of the Japanese Government's unwillingness to meet German-Italian desires in the matter of an alliance. Recently, however, the situation has somewhat changed because of the British effort to cement an alliance with the Soviet Union. This correspondent learns from well-informed Japanese sources here that Japan has been drawing closer to Germany and Italy in proportion as England has been showing more inclination for a rapprochement with Russia. The Japanese are distrustful of any proposed Anglo-French-Soviet Pact, even though its operation is supposed to be restricted to Europe.

It is significant that Shiratori, one of the stormy petrels of Japanese diplomacy, recently went to Berlin, apparently for the purpose of working out some formula which would permit extension of the present Anti-Comintern Pact. While it is most unlikely that Japan will sign any treaty as binding as the German-Italian "pact of steel," the position of extremists in Tokyo seems to have been strengthened by the Anglo-Soviet rapprochement.

A whole series of anti-British incidents, to which the Tientsin blockade was the climax, may have had as one objective the undermining of the Soviet negotiations. The Japanese recall that during the World War their country's sea power was of considerable benefit to the Allied cause by facilitating the transportation of men and supplies from India and Australia to the European front. They make no secret of the fact that there will be no such use of Japanese sea power in the event of another World War. In such an eventuality, Japan at best would maintain an attitude of unfriendly neutrality toward England and France, trying to squeeze out their interests in China, and might sooner or later intervene directly on the side of Germany and Italy.

Along with these European considerations, Japan's action in Tientsin undoubtedly has been dictated by some causes relating only to Asia. Japan always has been inclined to attribute a large share of its difficulties in China to foreign, especially British, support of the Chinese Nationalist Government. Faced with the prospect of a long, exhausting struggle in China, Japanese military leaders now propose, by directing an attack on England, to focus popular attention in Japan on England as the supposed cause of the deprivations and hardships connected with the war. At the same time, by subjecting the British to public humiliation, they hope to make them "lose face" in the eyes of the Chinese and convince the latter that Japan is the only power which possesses real authority in the Orient.

Moreover, Japanese military authorities do not give first consideration, naturally, to foreign concessions and settlements, where Japanese economic and currency regulations are ignored. Because Tientsin is in the weakest and most exposed position, since there is no American participation in its administration, and it is locked in a region where the Japanese have been in full military control for almost two years, it has been selected for the first test of strength. If the Japanese are successful there, it is highly probable that they will attempt further encroachment on foreign rights in Shanghai and elsewhere.

In the present critical state of Europe, even a slight disturbance may start an avalanche. Tientsin developments are being followed with concern and close attention in Europe. France is not directly concerned with the dispute over the surrender of four Chinese which was the ostensible reason for the blockade. But with its own concessions in Tientsin and Shanghai, and its large colony in Indo-China on the southern frontier of China, it is certain to be seriously affected if Japanese action goes beyond the proportions of a local incident, although French citizens during the first days of the blockade were apparently spared the indignities which were inflicted on the British. It may be taken for granted that France will associate itself with such diplomatic action as London may consider advisable, and such local defense measures as British-French authorities in Tientsin may find desirable.

Some commentators see a silver lining in the new Far Eastern clouds in the possibility that Japanese aggressive action may bring America more definitely into line with England and France, because of America's traditional interest in the Far East and its stand for the open door and against Japanese aggression.

Wide World, Ewing Galloway

CHIEF WATERWAY TO NORTHERN CHINA—British and French Shipping Interests Here Involve Many Laborers Like the One Pictured Above Carrying Flour From Freighter to Warehouse

U.S. Constitution: "I Am the Law"

By Alexander Ware

IT WAS JUST ABOUT A YEAR AGO in Journal Square, Jersey City. Flushed and beaming, Mayor Hague waved a little American flag as he stood on a makeshift platform for a monster rally that was to proclaim Americanism to the entire United States. The tumult, the fireworks and the speeches advertised to the nation that Jersey City had deported, drowned out and swept back what it termed the "Reds" and "subversive elements." Probably some who observed this muscular Americanism regarded Mayor Hague as a super-patriot and began to imagine that they too might deport, arrest and deny assembly to unpopular or troublesome elements in their own towns and cities.

A year later in that same square, representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Socialist Party who had been denied speaking permits in Jersey City finally assembled and spoke their views. There were no fireworks or ostentatious flags, and the speeches were without bombast. And as America watched, it felt that the holding of this quiet, unspectacular meeting symbolized a major victory for genuine Americanism and that the other occasion had falsified the spirit of the national institutions.

* * *

Within the year Mayor Hague's concept of Americanism had been tested in every jurisdiction of the federal courts right up to the highest tribunal, and it had been found wanting. The momentous Hague case, now one of the most important reaffirmations and clarifications of the Bill of Rights in American history, announced to a nation, troubled by its many problems, that the denial of men's individual rights to speak and be heard is not a safe or American way to meet these problems. There can be no greater result of the Hague decision than its substitution of a timely and authoritative interpretation of Americanism in place of the many confused and distorted renderings that have been and still are clamoring in many a Journal Square for acceptance.

The statement attributed to Mayor Hague, "I am the law," has proved to be a providential sophistry, for it paved the way for the Courts to pronounce in dramatic and unmistakable antithesis: "You are not the law."

* * *

Many and meaningful are other implications and effects of the Hague decision. For years the Bill of Rights has been brought into less than perfect focus in many American localities. The La Follette Committee that has been investigating invasions of labor's rights has unrolled a startling story of local tyranny—of cities and whole regions where dominant industries or agricultural interests have been able to manipulate a pliant local government in order to deprive labor and other elements of their civil liberties. One of the most common practices has been the passing of suppressive city ordinances under the pretext of police power. Such a city ordinance was that in Jersey City which obliged persons and groups who wanted to speak in public to obtain a permit from the chief of police. With that ordinance Jersey City officials were able to close the parks and streets to union organizers or any others whose doctrines displeased them.

But the court has now held:

"The privilege of a citizen of the United States to use the streets and parks for communication of views on national questions may be regulated in the interests of all; it is not absolute but relative, and must be exercised in subordination to the general comfort and convenience, and in consonance with peace and good order; but it must not, in the guise of regulation, be abridged or denied."

It is safe to predict that this section will for many years constitute a bar to the abuse of local police power and a legal basis for redress from arbitrary and coercive use of city ordinances. It is an utterance that should strike a major blow against local arrogances.

When Mayor Hague took the stand a year ago in Newark to fight labor and liberal groups in their effort to gain injunctive relief against his suppressive ordinances, he contended that the C. I. O. was "red," and that his city was so anti-Communist that he could not assure protection to C. I. O. spokesmen. Yet following the Supreme Court's ruling, Mayor Hague was able to protect these people with a mere 50 policemen and a score of detectives. It remains to be seen if the manifest police competence of Jersey City will be maintained when the Mayor's political foes and when labor leaders attempt to exercise their rights at some future time when the nation is less attentive.

* * *

Yet there is little doubt that sooner or later the Court's decision will be translated into full protection for the C. I. O. in Jersey City. So another inescapable effect of the Hague decision will be the extension of C. I. O. organizational activities to Jersey City. If it is true that Jersey City has been something of a haven for fly-by-night factories and sweatshops that have profited from low labor standards, the Court's ruling will undoubtedly reduce the immunity that these sub-standard industries have enjoyed in Jersey City and in many New England localities.

One section in the Roberts-Black decision has received little general notice, yet it is packed with the most arresting possibilities. This section held:

"Natural persons, and they alone, are entitled to the privileges and immunities of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment—"

And a section in the Stone-Reed part of the majority decision was even more emphatic and provocative. It read:

" . . . the liberty guaranteed by the due process clause is the liberty of natural, not artificial, persons."

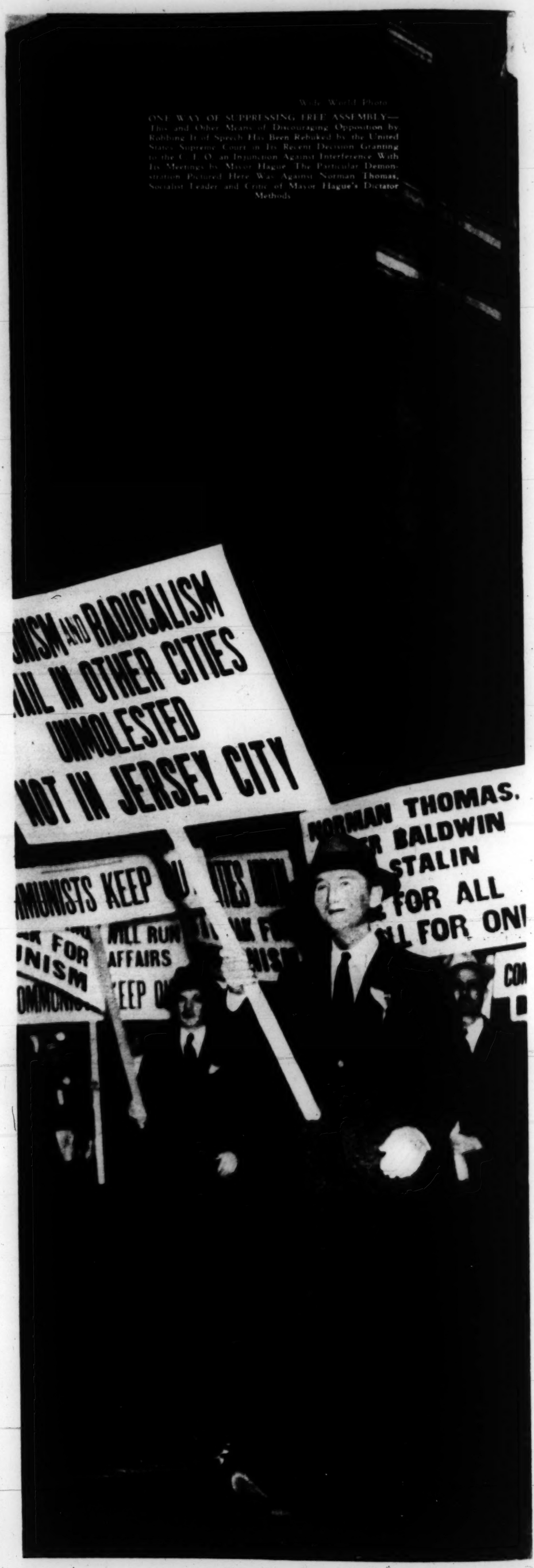
Corporations are, of course, artificial persons, not natural ones. Yet through the years corporations have built up an imposing structure of liberties and safeguards based upon both the "privileges and immunities" clause and the "due process clause" of the Fourteenth Amendment. Do these decisions, then, mean a trend toward confining the emphasis of democratic liberties to the rights of men, rather than to impersonal, legalistic entities? If such is the case, and potentially these sections are eloquent affirmatives of these questions, then, the Hague decision is a revolutionary pioneering dictum on the subject of civil liberties in the United States.

* * *

According to a newspaper account, one of the observers in the more recent Journal Square was young, energetic Henry Schweinhaut, director of the new Civil Liberties Unit of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Less than a year ago, this writer talked with Mr. Schweinhaut in Washington. At that time he had just been placed in charge of the new bureau, and he was scanning all possible legal avenues by which his unit could bring his new federal agency into action in support of civil liberties when local jurisdiction encroached upon them.

The extreme attention that Mr. Schweinhaut has given to the Hague decision suggests the probability that he believes it may have increased the legal arsenal of his agency. Justices Stone and Black, in basing their ruling on the Fourteenth Amendment, did not, perhaps, go far in strengthening the area of Federal intervention. By their reference to the Fourteenth Amendment they limited federal power to intervene to instances in which suppressive action against individual rights are committed by the states. But Justices Stone and Reed based their decision upon the "due

(Continued on page 14)

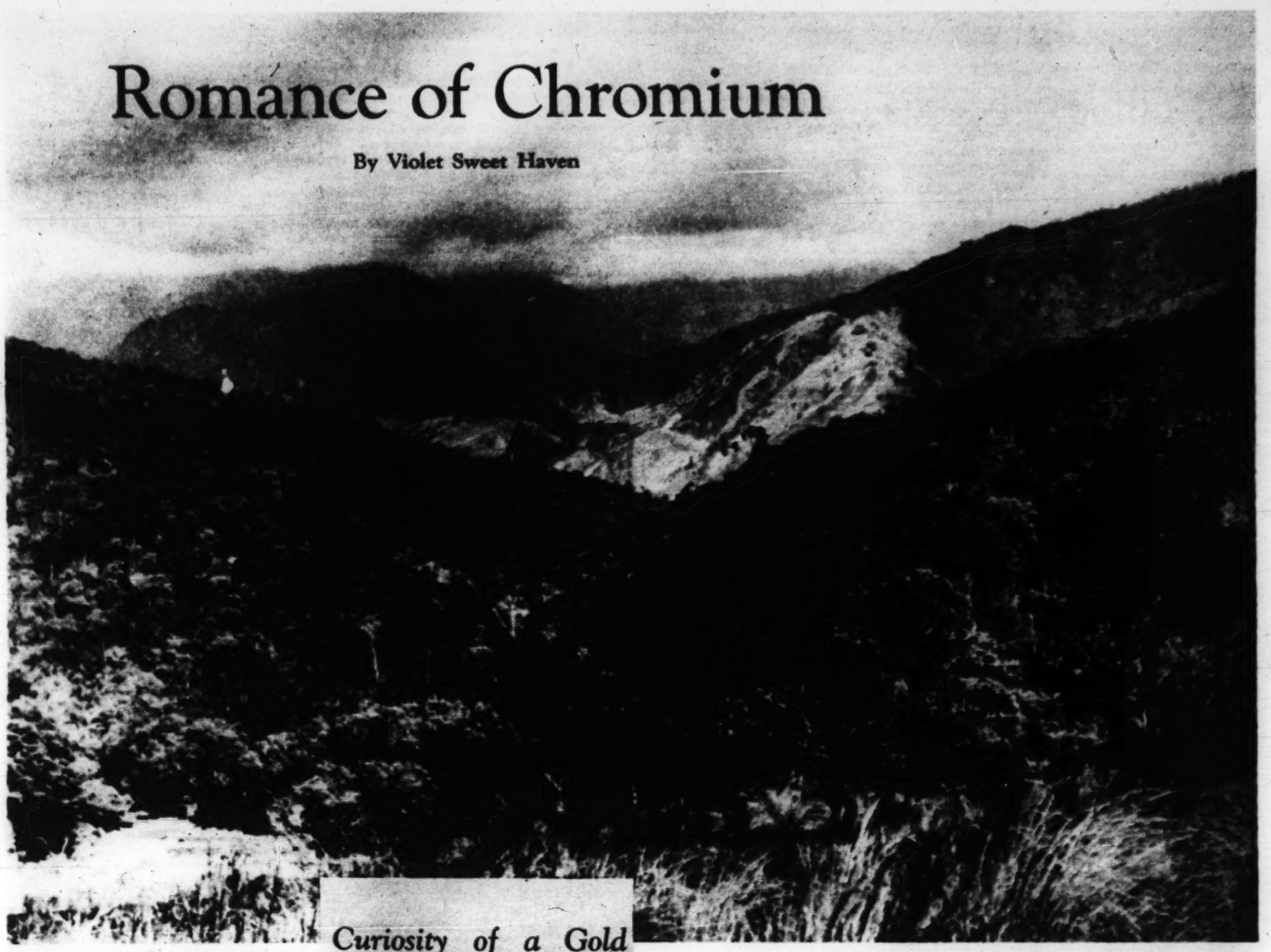


Wide World Photo

ONE WAY OF SUPPRESSING FREE ASSEMBLY—This and Other Means of Discouraging Opposition by Robbing It of Speech Has Been Rebuked by the United States Supreme Court in Its Recent Decision Granting to the C. I. O. an Injunction Against Interference With Its Meetings by Mayor Hague. The Particular Demonstration Pictured Here Was Against Norman Thomas, Socialist Leader and Critic of Mayor Hague's Dictator Methods

Romance of Chromium

By Violet Sweet Haven



Courtesy of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company

IN THE PHILIPPINE CHROMITE ORE COUNTRY, MASINLOC, 75 MILES FROM MANILA

Curiosity of a Gold Prospector, Aroused by Rocks That Burned, Proved the Beginning of the Chromite Ore Industry in the Philippines

WHEN AN AMERICAN PROSPECTOR noticed that the natives in the town of Masinloc, along the Luzon coast, picked black rocks to build fires, little did he dream that within a short decade the Philippine Islands would become the world's second largest exporters of chrome ore. For that ordinary-looking mountain overlooking Masinloc contained at least 1,000,000 tons of chrome ore.

The American had sailed to the islands in search of gold. Up and down the Philippine coast he tramped, until one day his prospecting brought him some 75 miles north of Manila, and he came to the town of Masinloc.

He noticed that the villagers always used a particular type of rock to build their fires. These rocks were often red, yellowish red, streaked with brown; but generally they were black, with a metallic luster. He sent as many different types of the rock as he could find to an American laboratory for analysis. The report came back: "High-grade chrome, running nearly 32 per cent chromite."

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Within a few days the prospector was in Manila organizing the Consolidated Mines. Consolidated Mines ran into some difficulties in the course of time, and in 1935 the prospector turned to a fellow American, Judge John W. Haussermann. Mining was nothing new to Judge Haussermann, although he had never trained for the profession. As a lawyer he served, after the Spanish-American War was over, as City Attorney of Manila when the civil government was established and later as Assistant Attorney General of the Philippines.

A former attorney of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, Judge Haussermann, in lieu of a fee for his services in reorganizing the mining company in 1903, had accepted the vice-presidency. He advanced funds for taxes and to pay for the annual assessment work required to retain title. That was in 1911. From 1915 to the close of Dec. 31, 1929, the Benguet properties produced more than $10,000,000 in gold.

On his mining properties Judge Haussermann supports more than 10,000 Filipino workmen and their families, a total of 50,000 people. He provides them with model quarters, schools, food, and supplies at wholesale prices, free electricity and frequent bus service between the mines and the near-by mountain resort of Baguio.

The prospector interested Judge Haussermann in his plan. The Judge ordered new chromium mining equipment. Soon Masinloc was transformed into a thriving mining village. The first shipment of chrome under Judge Haussermann's supervision was made in May, 1937. Today, the company is exporting more than 70,000 tons annually, putting the Philippines in second place as exporter of chrome ore to the United States, Rhodesia being in first place.

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Much of the chromite is processed in Philadelphia, where the ore is received just as it is mined.

Chrome ore contains two distinct types of minerals. The important portion of the ore consists of four metallic oxides in chemical combination, an entity known to the mineralogist as the mineral chromite. These four metallic oxides are magnesium oxide, iron oxide, aluminum oxide, and chromium oxide. The percentages of the oxides in the chromite vary, but there is a definite relationship between the acid oxides, which are chromium oxide and aluminum oxide, and the basic oxides, which are magnesium oxide and iron oxide. The material of secondary importance is the gangue material in the ore and consists of impure magnesium silicates, such as soapstone and turpentine.

Chrome ore has many uses. Last year, for example, the United States imported more than $6,000,000 worth of the ore—nearly half a million tons—to fill orders for chrome-made products.

Chrome ore is used for three major purposes. In the United States the first and most important, as far as tonnage is concerned, is in the metallurgical field, where 50 per cent of the total imports into the United States are utilized. Forty per cent of these imports are used for the manufacture of refractories—a certain type of brick—and the remaining 10 per cent is used in the chemical industry. If we compare these figures with the use of chrome ore in the rest of the world, we can say that 30 per cent is used in the metallurgical field, 40 per cent for refractories, and 25 per cent in the chemical industry.

From chrome ore comes high carbon ferrochrome, which contains approximately 65 per cent chromium, 30 per cent iron, and about 5 per cent carbon. Among the uses of high carbon ferrochrome are the manufacture of alloy steels, rustless iron, stainless steel, and certain electrical resistance alloys used in heating elements.

From low carbon ferrochrome, heat-resisting alloys and high-grade, stainless steels are manufactured. A small part of the chrome ore which is used in the metallurgical field is used for the production of pure chromium metal and pure chromium metal powder. These products enter into the manufacture of high-priced chromium alloys.

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In the refractory field, many products are made. The most important of these is chrome brick made from crude ore. It is a refractory chrome brick made from chrome ore which has been heat treated and corrected, both chemically and physically, so that it will withstand very high temperatures and be chemically inactive.

Chrome ore is also used with clay, silica, and magnesia, to give products added value by increasing certain of their heat-resisting characteristics and properties. Many kinds of cements contain chrome ore. The ones which withstand the highest temperature are almost pure chrome ore to which small amounts of bonding materials have been added. Plastics manufactured from chrome ore are used in many industries.

The largest user of chrome refractories is the steel industry. Plastic chrome ores have made possible the use of steel boilers from which the coal ash is tapped at such a high temperature that it is liquid. Fine ground chrome ore is also used in the steel industry for maintenance of open hearth furnaces along the slag line. In certain cases it is necessary to place a stable, carefully sized material between the refractory and the shell of electric furnaces. For this purpose a specially prepared type of chrome ore grain is used. The semi-flexible spacing material compensates for the difference in expansion between the refractory lining and the steel shell.

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In the chemical industry various kinds of chromates are made from chrome ore. First, the ore is finely ground, mixed with burned lime, and heated in a rotary kiln at a temperature of approximately 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit. The material which leaves the kiln is leached with water, yielding a solution of calcium chromate and leaving a sludge, or residue, of the inert material or impurities. Then the calcium chromate solution is treated with the carbonate of whatever salt is to be made.

After filtering, the clear sodium chromate solution is evaporated until sodium chromate is crystallized from the solution. The chromates are used in the dyeing industry for pigments, for tanning, and for chrome plating. They are also used as starting materials for the preparation of chromic acid and various chromium salts. Chromic acid and chromates are used in the field of organic chemistry for the oxidation of coal tar products and other products.

So from Masinloc mining a million tons of chromium are to be sent to the States for a thousand and one shiny-surfaced products. Yet only a few years ago the thriving city was a fishing village whose one remarkable feature was that here Filipinos built fires with peculiar black rocks.

Hollywood's Opportunity

By Volney D. Hurd

"WHAT WILL TELEVISION do to the movies?" The public everywhere is asking this pertinent question. The answer seems to lie in another question, namely:

"What Can and Will Hollywood Do About Television?"

A study of television as it bursts forth in this year of 1939 indicates a potentially great art and industry. That it will affect the existing movie setup to some extent is certain, but that it also opens up to the motion picture industry great new fields is the most pertinent fact at this moment. Let us consider television in two parts, the art—and the industry. Weighing the industry first calls for a brief résumé of the problems confronting television which will set up the paths along which the industry must march.

Television, whatever the technical system finally used, is going to call for so much definition or detail that a wide swath must be cut in the ether for each picture program being transmitted.

The only room where such wide paths are possible is in the ultra short wave field. There seven television bands have been set aside by the Federal Communications Commission.

If you stand on a low hill you can see a certain distance to the horizon. If you stand on a much higher hill the horizon recedes further. Ultra short waves in television are like the light waves you see with: they go to the horizon and no further.

So the higher the transmitter tower, the further the television waves will go. The longest range expected in television for big cities is that of the NBC station in New York, which, located 1,250 feet above the street on the Empire State Building, has a range of some 50 miles.

Since they stop at the horizon, the same seven wavelengths used in New York may be used in a number of cities as long as the transmitters are sufficiently spaced. This advantage is offset by the fact that only metropolitan areas may be expected to receive pictures for years to come. A telephone line can carry sound, but 250 lines alongside one another could not carry a single television picture. In fact, the new coaxial cable developed to carry that many phone conversations is not "wide" enough for television. Besides, the cost for a long coaxial line is prohibitive.

Thus each television station must originate its own programs. These, in turn, will have to come from two sources, "live" or studio programs, and motion picture films. Live talent programs would seem at first glance to be the same as motion picture programs—but in their production there is a world of difference.

* * *

For instance, in motion pictures a cameraman and his assistant usually take all the shots, long, medium, and closeups. These are cut and assembled at leisure. The actors need learn only a single scene at a time. Any mistakes can be reshot time and again to get just the right effect.

With television, you have a film art on the wing. If you wish three different camera shots or angles, you have to set up three cameras with cameramen and assistants, all answerable to a master cameraman, who sees that each one fades in and out at the right split second. There is also a "shader," who works steadily, seeing that the correct contrast is sent out.

The television actors must memorize the entire play. The electricians and sceneshifters must have their routines letter perfect, timed to the instant. Finally, all these groups must be rehearsed and trained. Television must put on its best performance the first time. NBC experts figure it costs five times as much to produce a television program as a sound program of the same length with the best talent.

When we realize that this expensive production can be shown just once and, what is more important, that it cannot even be sent by wire to other cities which would help share the cost, the problem of live talent television is apparent.

This leaves us with motion picture programs. Television works ideally with film. The proper lighting has been taken care of, and editing, arranging; prints of the film can be sent to any number of stations for simultaneous release, or from station to station where the time element is not important.

Films will permit the setting up of television transmitters in the principal cities. There will be competitive stations in these cities. Therefore, 500 television transmitters is quite a possible figure to look forward to.

Suppose these stations were on the air 16 hours a day, a little less than most present broadcast stations. Suppose 15 hours a day of this is film program. This would mean some 81,000 feet of film per station per day!

We can presume quite a lot of this would be duplicate prints released simultaneously by national advertisers. Presuming 100 station tie-ups on national programs (and even 90 sound station coast-to-coast hookups are rare), and three of these a day, we find that there are still 7,200 station hours daily to be supplied with film. It is obviously impossible to estimate the number of original programs these nonchain hours would call for, but the total would be tremendous.

Multiplying the 7,500 station hours a day by 5,400 feet of film per hour, the standard sound film rate, we find a staggering total of 40,500,000 feet of film per day, or 14,782,500,000 feet of film a year, as the potential television requirement! Compare this with the entire present national film output of 2,000,000,000 feet and we can see that potentially television promises a film industry over seven times the size of the present market.

The motion picture industry is the only major unit experienced in turning out quantities of film. If Hollywood will jump in it should be able to get most of this business. But if the radio men have to develop a film-producing section of the industry they'll do it—with characteristic vigor and vision—and Hollywood will find a great new competitor in film printing and handling.

And that brings us to the programs. If Hollywood is to produce television programs it must get a new point of view!

Television will go into the home. It will need to be pitched in the tempo of normal home living. The tremendous excitement, glamour, and excessive emotional stress of motion pictures can be used only sparingly.

* * *

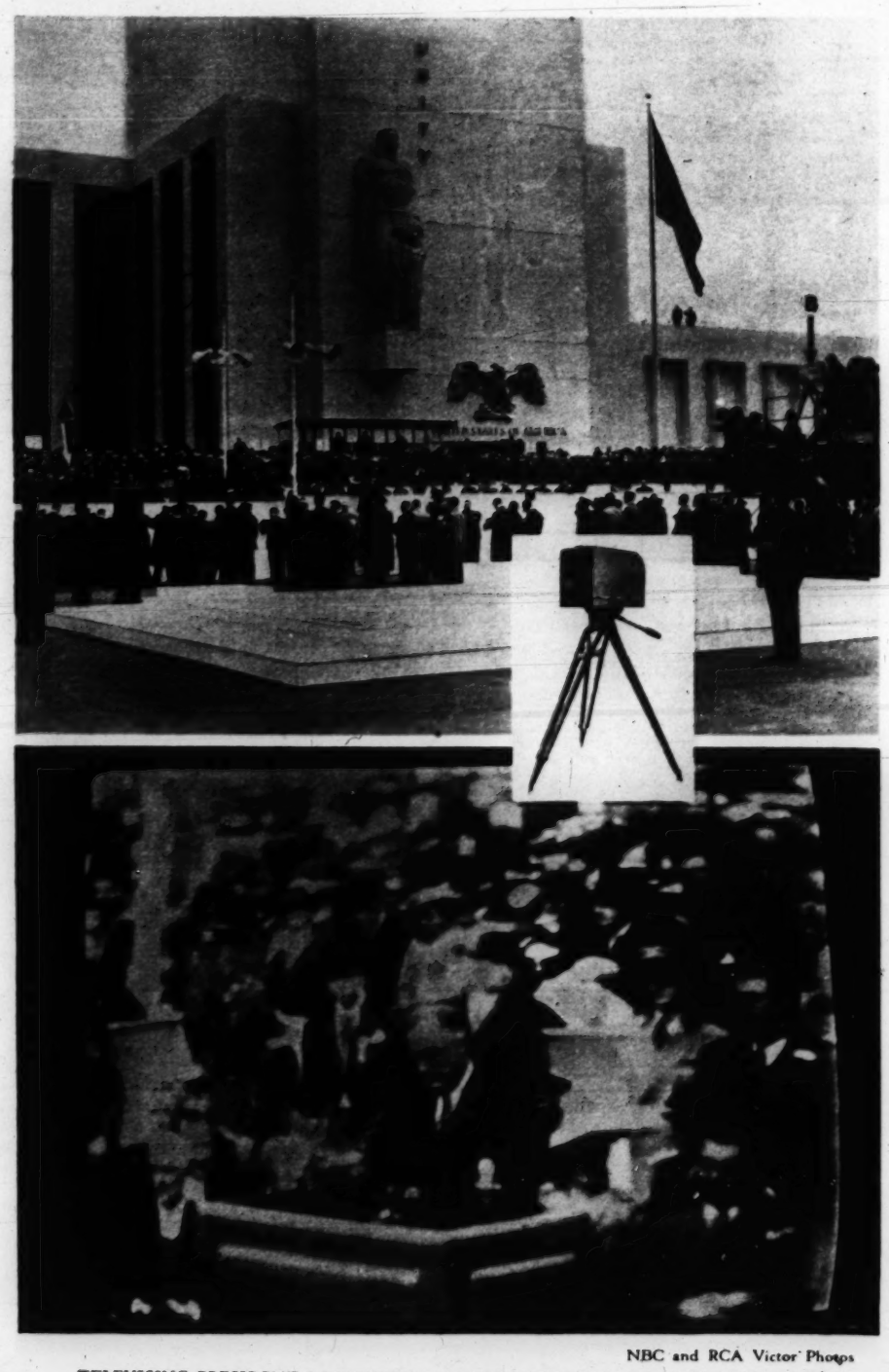
The actors possibly will have to be new in the art, for home television will not accept the tricks of existing techniques. Thus honest, friendly sincerity must substitute for excessive personal attraction and glamour—and so on down the line.

The productions will have to be simpler than movies. Television calls for living-room entertainment. It sounds simple, but to produce this type of entertainment will mean developing a new school of writing, acting, and stage design.

Here is Hollywood's big opportunity. It would seem apparent that the television production business can easily become bigger than the present-day movie industry. And, whatever its size, it is a natural adjunct to Hollywood's present industry.

If this opportunity is missed, the tremendous demand for programs will force the radio industry to go into the film program business. Industrially speaking, it would seem too bad to set up duplicate facilities when a now efficient business could be expanded to take care of radio's needs. Finally, if television should reduce the regular movie market, a television-film-producing Hollywood would have the substitute well in hand.

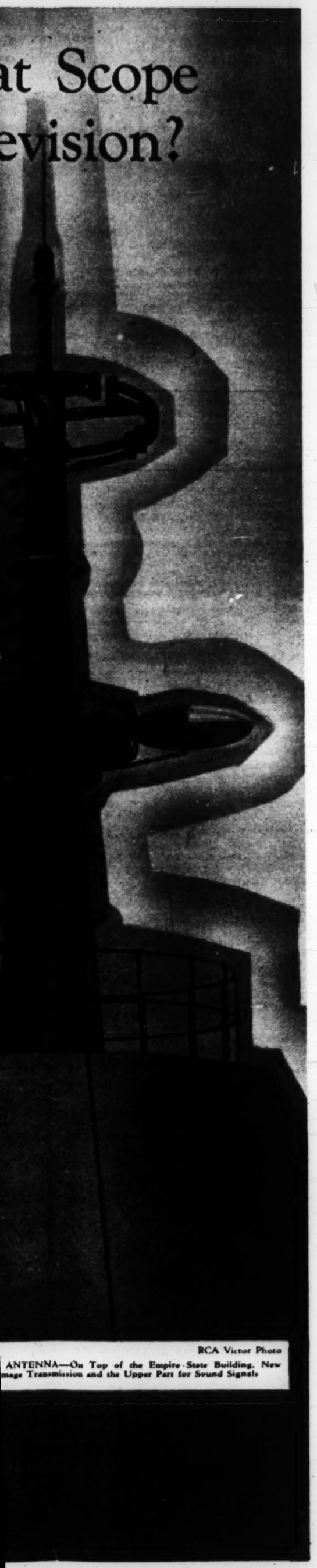
So the pertinent question really is not, "What will television do to the moives?" but, rather, "What are the movies going to do about television?"



NBC and RCA Victor Photos

TELEVISING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS OPENING THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR—Top: The A Points to the President and the B to the Television Camera, Which Is Shown in the Inset. Above: Photograph of the Image as Shown in the Home

RCA TELEVISION TRANSMITTER ANTENNA—On To
York City. The Lower Part Is for Image Transmission and



RCA Victor Photo

ANTENNA—On Top of the Empire State Building, New mage Transmission and the Upper Part for Sound Signals

British Color Experiments

By H. G. Kennard

WHILE TELEVISION, newest wonder of the entertainment world, makes its first paces in America, across the Atlantic a pioneer of seeing-by-radio is working to bring natural color to the television screen.

Perfected television in color would crown the work of this pioneer, John Logie Baird, who, between 40 and 50 years ago, was just a fair-haired boy playing with things electrical at his father's manse at Helensburgh, Scotland. Although even then he had a bent towards things electric, young Baird had no idea that he would one day have the honor and excitement of being the first man to devise practical apparatus to produce what the world now knows as television. John Baird can even claim to have invented the name.

In 1925 I found Mr. Baird in a little top attic in Frith Street, Soho, in London. Recently I went to see him at his spacious house on Sydenham Hill. Here he lives with his wife and two children, Diana and Malcolm, not far from the works of the Baird Television Company. Here at his home Mr. Baird has turned some disused outbuildings into a laboratory in which he told me that he was quietly working away at what he hopes will be the next great development, namely, television in color. Asked if he could put a date, roughly, for this, he said "No," that it would not be wise to give even a rough date as there was so much to be done before it could become a commercial proposition.

* * *

Mr. Baird remarked that as far back as 1928 he had demonstrated the possibility of television in color. The apparatus for it depended on the blending of the three primary colors, red, green, and blue. Images in each color are blended in the receiver so that the original color itself is reproduced. This is done with such rapidity that to the human eye only the final blended image is seen. In 1938 Mr. Baird gave a demonstration in a London cinema of color television on a screen 12 feet by 8 feet, the picture being transmitted from the Crystal Palace ten miles distant.

In the latter instance a mirror drum with 20 mirrors set at different angles revolved at 6,000 revolutions per minute. The scene to be televised was first reflected by the mirrors through a lens onto a revolving disk in which were 12 concentric slots, each of which was covered alternately by blue-green and red light filters. This resulted in a picture composed of alternate blue-green and red lines, the whole picture being "scanned" in 120 lines. At the receiving end a similar process was carried out, the final superimposing of the two sets of lines giving the picture in its original colors.

I asked Mr. Baird if he could say when he first thought of applying the transmission of sight in the same way as sound. He replied that he seemed always to have been thinking of it, but that it was not until 1923 that he definitely applied himself entirely to this fascinating problem. Up to that time he had been earning his living as an electrical engineer. He reminded me that much spade-work had been done by earlier workers though he did evolve the first practical apparatus.

It was as far back as 1873, said Mr. Baird, that a telegraphist of the name of May found that the electrical properties of selenium were altered when light fell on it. This resulted in the production of the selenium cell, and many inventions were patented with this as a basis. Then eventually Campbell Swinton suggested using the cathode-ray tube, and in 1923 Mr. Baird realized that the thermonic, the invention of Sir Ambrose Fleming, supplied the key to television.

By 1925 he had evolved a comparatively simple apparatus, with which, I remember, he showed me the transmission of the images of silhouettes cut out of cardboard. These images were sent from one room to another.

In January, 1926, Mr. Baird, at a demonstration to some members of the Royal Institution, was able to show not merely silhouettes, but real images with light and shade. Television had arrived. And although anyone may now call his television set a "televisor" that name belonged at first to Mr. Baird and was his copyright, which he later relinquished so as to make it available for general use.

Future historians may be interested to know that he has kept a record of the first face to be televised. This belonged to one William Taynton, an office boy with a firm occupying the premises below Mr. Baird's attic. The boy was astonished one day when Mr. Baird offered him half-a-crown to sit in front of a medley of machinery. This happened on the same memorable day, Mr. Baird said, when he had seen a dummy head appear on his televisor screen for the first time and he felt he must have a living face to transmit.

* * *

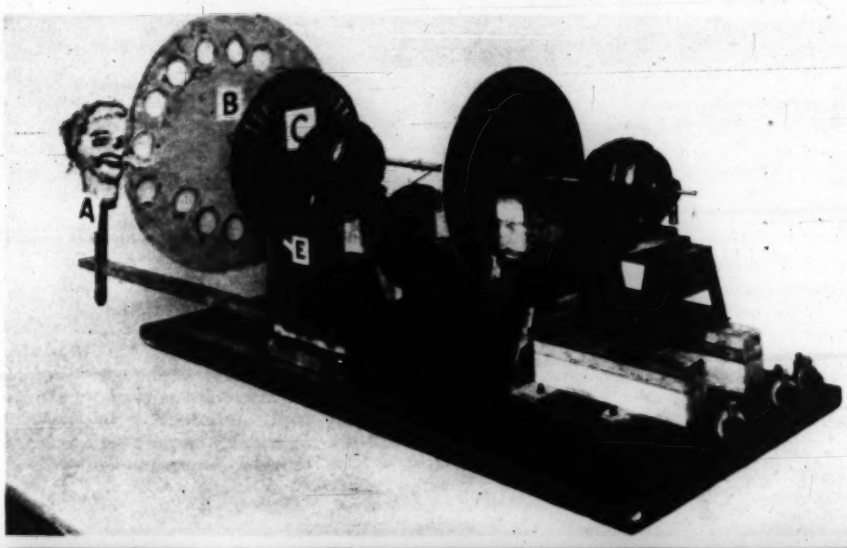
It was in February, 1928, that Baird successfully transmitted television across the Atlantic to New York on a wavelength of 49 meters. This was described in the New York Times as comparable to the famous letter "S" which Marconi sent across the Atlantic in 1902. Shortly after this a successful transmission was made from London to the Berengaria in mid-Atlantic. On this occasion the wireless operator on board was able to see the face of his fiancée who was in London.

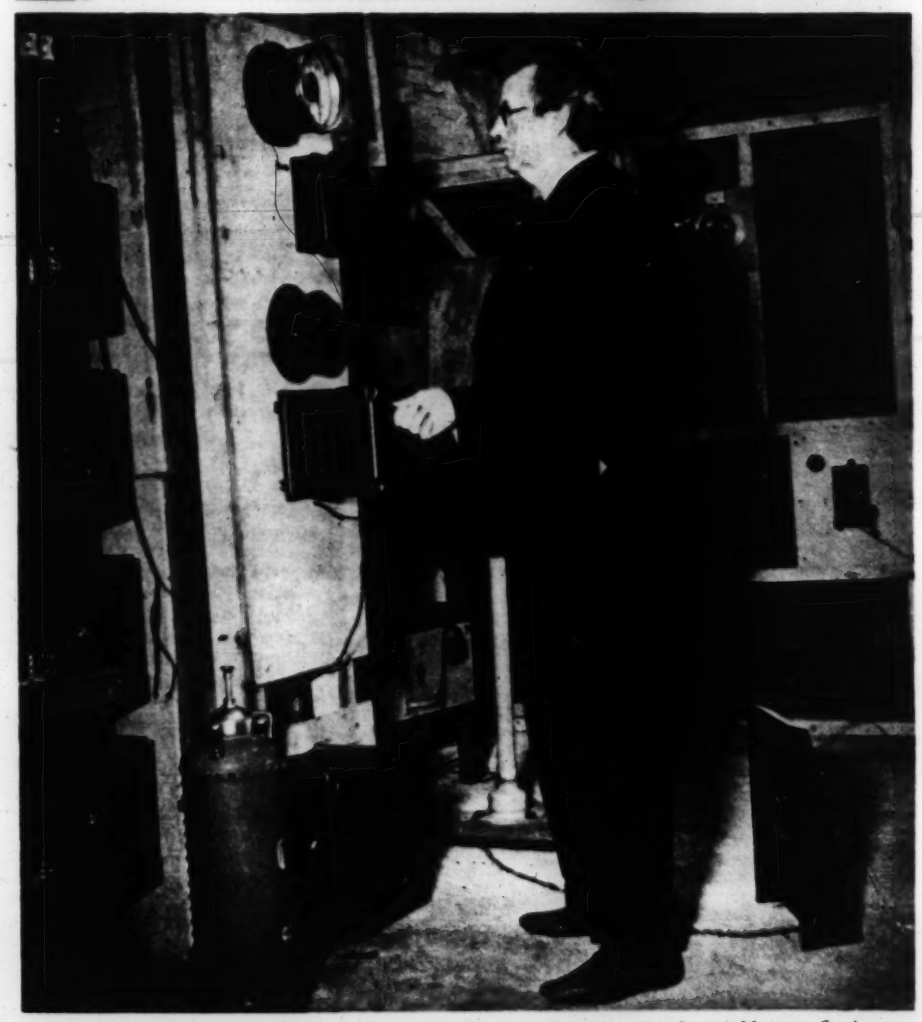
In June, 1931, came the first outside broadcast when the parade of the horses and the finish of the Derby race was televised. Compared to the results achieved today these transmissions were very crude, being only something to wonder at. There was practically no detail and much flicker. But it must be remembered that in those days the picture was made up of only 30 lines transmitted on a medium wave-length compared with the interlaced 405 lines of today on the ultra-short waves.

Turning from plain television I asked Mr. Baird what he could say about stereoscopic television and what he called Noctovision. He said that in 1928 he had demonstrated the possibility of stereoscopy and he looked forward confidently to the day when stereoscopic television with the scene in full relief and in its natural colors would have been achieved.

As to Noctovision, this was the name he gave to the use of the infra-red rays by means of which television pictures could be obtained in the dark. These rays had also been successfully used to achieve long-distance photography and to penetrate mist.

One more development was finally described—what Mr. Baird calls phonovision. This means the recording of the television frequencies on a gramaphone disk, so that, when played back into a televisor, the picture which they represent will be reproduced. Whether there is any real use for this, in view of the fact of the excellence of the cinema film, is open to question. But it is fascinating to know that sounds heard on a wireless set when the vision wave-length is tuned in, may be stored away on a gramaphone disk for the future reproduction of a picture





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JOHN LOGIE BAIRD IN HIS LABORATORY—British Television Pioneer Working on Stereoscopic Color Transmission (Above). Top: His Original Apparatus, Showing (a) Dummy Head to Be Televised; (b) and (c) the Scanning Disks; (e) Case Containing Photo-Electric Cell

Among the New Books

Last Writings of T. E. Lawrence, and a 'Female Lawrence'—A London Letter

Oriental Assembly, by T. E. Lawrence. Williams and Norgate. 10s 6d.
Melina Rorke, by herself. Harrap. 10s 6d.
Early Stages, by John Gielgud. Macmillan. 10s 6d.
Paris, by Henry Bidou. Jonathan Cape. 15s.

LONDON

WITH "ORIENTAL ASSEMBLY" we have the last of the writings of T. E. Lawrence. The last, that is to say, until our sons and daughters are allowed to read the unpublished "Mint." (Nevertheless a good many people of my acquaintance seem to have had a glimpse of it and there was, I believe, a sample of its style and matter in Mr. David Garnett's edition of the Letters). The present volume is a miscellany containing an article on The Changing East, the diary of Lawrence's journey on foot through northern Syria in 1911, which has already been published privately, and the suppressed first chapter of the "Seven Pillars," which has the now famous bitter, romantic sentences:

> Yet when we achieved and the new world dawned, the old men came out again and took our victory to re-make in the likeness of the former world they knew. Youth could win, but had not learned to keep; and was pitiably weak against age.

and

> But when we won it was charged against me that the British petrol royalties in Mesopotamia were become dubious and French Colonial policy ruined in the Levant.

* * *

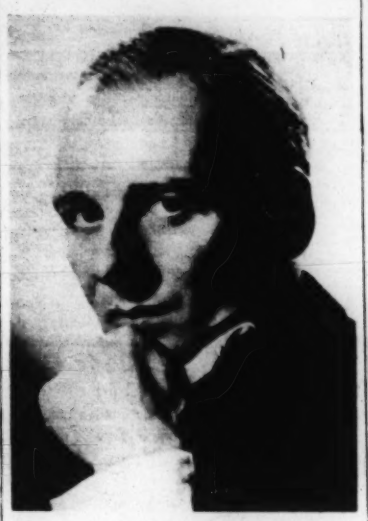
Lawrence's story was the perfect honor theme for Conrad. But the most interesting new thing in this book are the 100 pages of photographs which Lawrence took during his war, and these have been carefully arranged and numbered so that they can at once be consulted with the text of the "Seven Pillars." To stuff a book with cuttings isn't "done," I suppose, nowadays, but I am tempted to rip these photographs out of "Oriental Assembly" and slip them between the appropriate pages of "The Seven Pillars."

Reviewers and popular journalism are always hard put for adjectives and comparisons, and T. E. Lawrence was a godsend. "Another Lawrence" came in to refresh the jaded ranks of "another Homer," another "Ella Wheeler Wilcox." I noticed a variant of this in a review of Melina Rorke's startling autobiography—"a female Lawrence." Well, she was, and no doubt still is, a very remarkable woman of action. She grew up in the eighties and nineties in South Africa, where her father was in the British consular service, and all the rivals of the diamond ramp and the great land grab of those decades were well known to her family—Kruger, Rhodes, Beit, Barnato, and persuasive Dr. Jameson.

But her own private adventures—she eloped in her early teens, with the romantic innocence of a Girl Guide—blurred the importance of these people to her. Her early story is very nearly incredible. The "strong" romances and pioneer adventure magazines are outdone on their own late victorian ground—though, since romance is not usually romantic, they would never have printed Mrs. Rorke's story.

Recovering from the early tragedy of this pathetic marriage and as if determined to try human courage to the utmost, she set off with her brother and baby on a wagon trek over the veldt to Bulawayo. This combined a daily dealing with lions, snakes, scorpions, hunger and thirst, the usual adventures of virtually virgin country, with the uneasiness of pitching a camp in a region which was on the brink of the Matabele risings and colonial war. At a later stage, her life was in constant peril in the white massacre, and, as if she hadn't seen enough of the bloody and dirty side of empire building, she later went with the British army as a Red Cross nurse.

Mrs. Rorke's character is the making of this book. It is a misleadingly simple, even guileless character. Half of her is the perfect Girl Guide of the period. The other half is more interestingly complex. Dogged by a faithful lover who was always rescuing her from the jaws of something terrible, she refused to marry again. She imagined she could be an actress but found a kind of celebrity in the sacrifice of her nursing. One thinks of her as cool, dynamic, restless, egotistic and almost childishly impulsive; in fact, as having all the characteristics which are tiresome in the noisy minor figures of her type, but which are rather fine in major figures like herself who get a stage worth their stature. The hectic events of this book all occurred between her thirteenth and twenty-fifth birthdays and if she did not become an actress her life was theatrical enough. She writes with a pleasing sincerity and naturalness.



JOHN GIELGUD

Mr. John Gielgud's autobiography continues the fashion which Mr. Noel Coward began. But Mr. Gielgud is a studied actor, he has the intimidating Terry tradition in his blood. The result is a studied and intensely self-conscious book. Because he is honest and because of his integrity, this self-consciousness is no defect; indeed it is rare in books by actors to find the writer dealing with himself and his development critically. He goes into his successes and failures: the humiliation of starting with "Charley's Aunt," the long period of living down his appearance as the Poet-lover in the dreadful first act of Capek's "Insect Play," the night Noel Coward walked out because he could stand for Gielgud's acting no longer, his struggles to correct his stiff-kneed walk, and the snubbing he got from that blastingly frank genius, Lilian Baylis, when she told him he'd better go on playing modern young men in the West End while he could, because youth was not eternal. What stage gossip there is, is little but good.

* * *

M. Henry Bidou's "Paris" has all historical guides and evocations of the E. V. Lucas and Wayfarer kind thoroughly beaten. Century by century, drawing on the facts and not the facile "glamour" of literature and anecdote, he builds up the changing city from the first camps to the Haussmann and post-Haussmann city we know. I like to discover what people were paid 300 years ago, why Haussmann drove those huge boulevards through the city, who built what, why, and for how much. I like to know that in the eighties touts conducted you across the sun glare of the Place de la Concorde with a sunshade for a small fee and a tale of woe. This is a packed book, and no period that I can see, except perhaps the last decade, has been neglected. It is true, of course, that in every generation the middle-aged return to find Paris not what it was; but up to a few years ago Paris had two predominant characters—the medieval and the nineteenth century. Nineteenth-century Paris is badly damaged. The rise, the splendor and the fall of Montparnasse, for example, is a theme which a foreigner, at least, would like to have seen more extensively treated. But perhaps the foreigners in Paris suffer from parochialism.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Two Books on Latin America

South American Primer, by Katherine Carr. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $1.75.
Latin America, by P. A. Kirkpatrick. New York. Macmillan. $3.75.

A PRIMER ON South America and a Cambridge University Spanish scholar's richly documented but brief presentation of Latin America as a whole bring within easy reach the essential background of subjects frequently headlined of late.

"South American Primer" has the more catchy title and promise. The thought of creaming off in primer style all the average person wants to know about South America is alluring. The author hunted in vain for such a book, then decided to write it.

"Latin America" is no primer, but compacts the past and present of 20 countries into something over 400 pages.

"You pays your money and takes your choice." Mrs. Carr has the advantage of popular appeal, but her primer is blemished by inaccuracies due to stroking with too broad a brush.

To report for a primer audience that the United States gave Brazil $60,000,000 in gold just two years before Foreign Minister Aranha came up to Washington and went home with millions more (actually up to $120,000,000), is to simplify by omission of details that make all the difference. A few words could have noted that Brazil never availed itself of the original $60,000,000 credit.

The primer's final pages naïvely set forth a program for directing the internal social evolution of South American countries by use of United States gold. But aside from drawbacks of this kind, the primer gives a quick view of South America.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is saved from primer failings without losing readability and rapidity of information. His book is well organized, and filled with the kind of anecdote that makes an unknown culture come alive for a stranger.

R. H. S.

Dunsanyan Mirages

Mirage Water, by Lord Dunsany. Philadelphia: Dorrance. $1.75.

"MIRAGE WATER" is an apt title for this small book of verse, for its 70 lyrics sing moods and moments born of the "Illusion" which Coleridge taught may reveal "the highest truth." For the most part, they celebrate occasions which sudden recollection has dowered with imaginative intensity. The sudden gleam of a ray of the moon on the Taj Mahal, twilight in London, the mighty roar of a lion in the African night, a prisoner gaily singing behind his bars—such experiences and others like them in their power of evocation are the starting points of these lyrics.

In accumulation one gets from these poems the image of a traveled sportsman sitting before his fire with his dog remembering the past in England, Ireland, and the East. The point of view is conventional and conservative, the form of expression simple. The poet does not mix imaginatively with what is new and urgent in life today.

Perhaps the best poem in the book is one about the last wolf in England. Dunsany's satisfaction in that wolf is part of the romantic turning of man from himself to nature. With the passing of the wolf Dunsany identifies the passing of mystery, glamour, and ancient wonder from the lives of men. In both thought and expression the poem is quite Chestertonian:

> The last wolf in England
> Was lean and very old,
> The last wolf in England
> Was shivering with cold.
>
> He could not read the ages
> And he made no prophecy
> Of a weary waste of pavements
> When he had come to die.
>
> And a moonrise robbed of terror,
> And the golden downs gone tame,
> And a glamour lost to woodlands
> Which were old when Caesar came;
>
> But he knew that ancient wonders
> That were since woods began
> Were weeping at his going,
> As they would not weep for man.

H. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Portraits From a Chinese Scroll, by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis (Philadelphia: Winston. $2.50). Character sketches portraying some typical Chinese men and women. The author lived in China for many years and has written several books for children concerning Chinese life. Her new book is for adults; although she does her best work in the juvenile field, Mrs. Lewis here writes with the same understanding of and sympathy for the Chinese which characterized her previous books.

Fancy This, by Jack Frost (Waverly House, $1.50), describes in drawings and text odd and interesting things about New England houses, churches and gardens.

First Puppetry, by David Frederick Milligan (Barnes, $1.50). How to make, costume, and operate "glove" puppets and build a show; with 10 detailed sketches for puppet plays.

One American, and his attempt at education, by Frazier Hunt (Simon and Schuster, $3). Typical of current journalistic-first-person stuff, Mr. Hunt's 400 pages nevertheless show a broader range than many and a simplicity that validates his claim to having remained a "small-town boy" who has interviewed almost all the people who really matter.

Two New Yorkers, by Alexander Kruse and Alfred Kreymborg (Humphries). A maker of lithographs and etchings joins forces with a poet in a book that pictures American life searchingly, unromantically, imaginatively.

First Act in China, by James M. Bertram (Viking, $3). An authentic, readable reconstruction of the Sian mutiny of 1936 in which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was held captive.

Wenham Great Pond, by John C. Phillips (Peabody Museum). Collected papers, illustrations, and data about the lake at Wenham, Mass. The tercentenary of the town comes in 1943.

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Unquiet on the Eastern Front

Wheat and Soldiers, by Corporal Ashihei Hino. Translated by Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.

IN CORPORAL ASHIHEI HINO'S book on the Sino-Japanese conflict, there is an illuminating foreword by William Henry Chamberlin which states that the first quality lifting this work "far above the general run of 'war books' is the complete absence of any propagandist element." Mr. Chamberlin explains that what Hino is trying to do "is to give the human side of the Japanese drive for Suchow-fu, in which he participated, to show himself and his fellow soldiers not as legendary heroes but as credible men, their moments of despair and weakness blending with acts of great courage and devotion."

Hino has been for the most part successful in carrying out this theme. Few war books, indeed, are characterized by compassion and wisdom, in the midst of the violence and tragedy they portray. "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Paths of Glory" are among the most notable of contemporary books which can compare with "Wheat and Soldiers" in this respect. The latter is inferior to these other two extraordinary narratives, but it is nonetheless a sensitive portrayal of the emotions of men at war.

* * *

Corporal Hino (already known to literary circles in his country as Katsunori Tamai) makes his story the personal record of an impressionable, ordinary man actively embroiled in a conflict wherein his native gentleness must be subordinated to the demands of military duty. He has obligated himself, willingly, to give his life to his country; but as the horrors of the campaign increase, his conception of the struggle changes. He no longer feels brave and daring; he does not see himself any more as noble and self-righteous. "I could not," he states, "prevent indignation against war, in its entirety, from welling up in my heart."

Nevertheless, the occasional doubts and inner struggles which occupy Corporal Hino never cause him to forget, in actual conflict, that he is a Japanese soldier. In his meditations he feels friendly toward the Chinese, he abhors the destructive waste, the cruelty, of war—but in action it is another story: there is no room for sentiment in Corporal Hino when he leads his men into a "blizzard of bullets."

* * *

It is true that, as Mr. Chamberlin has said, there is no propagandist element in the book; but it might have been a more compelling document if it included a measure of propaganda — for peace. The compassion which Corporal Hino feels during the night watches contrasts with the dogged perseverance and efficiency with which he carries out his gruesome duties in battle. In this, he proves himself and his cohorts to be good soldiers first of all. They are human beings, too, involuntary participants in a carnage which at times dismays them; but sooner or later, they become hardened to the tasks confronting them.

In some books, this effect of continued conflict on the minds of the men who are doing the fighting is made into a powerful indictment of war. "Wheat and Soldiers" does not go that far. Hino may feel indignation against war in general, but he avoids any judgment of this struggle in particular. He portrays an ordeal by fire, as he himself experienced it; content with factual testimony, he leaves the verdict to the reader.

M. W. S.

The Life of Jesus as Seen by a Quaker

The Man From Heaven, by Dr. Alfred C. Garrett. Philadelphia: The Engle Press. $2.50.

UPON FEW SUBJECTS is there a greater variety of opinions than upon many of the incidents in the life of the Founder of Christianity. To the casual reader the Four Gospels convey the story of a career which, while transcending all other human experience, yet is so simply and convincingly told that there would seem to be little reason for such a diversity of conclusions as one finds among the thousands of "lives" of the Master.

Dr. Garrett adds his contribution to the ever-widening circle and his book presents many admirable features. He is familiar with the setting of the stage of the story, Palestine and the adjacent country. He has a facile gift of writing and a trained imagination that enables him to fill the gaps between recorded events with incidents and statements of conditions one would like to believe authentic. He also has knowledge of present-day customs, circumstances and conditions of the Near East, and many conditions of the primitive people of 2,000 years ago remain with little change today.

Dr. Garrett describes his effort as literary rather than scholarly, meaning, apparently, that he is avoiding that microscopic form of criticism which is in vogue today among many Bible students. He attributes great importance to Paul's letters, especially to his evidences regarding the resurrection. The assertion by Paul that at one time 500 saw Jesus after his release from the tomb is to him the most convincing proof of the experience. And since but 20 years had elapsed between Jesus' resurrection and the time of the Apostle's statement, Dr. Garrett asserts that many who actually saw the resurrected Jesus were then alive. And he firmly believes that Paul heard the story from witnesses who had actually seen the risen Savior.

It seems, however, that equal logic does not always characterize the author's statements. For example, he does not believe that the risen body of Jesus was the same as that placed in the tomb. Notwithstanding the experience of Thomas in freeing himself of doubt and the fact that Jesus asked for food, manifestly because hungry, the author holds that the resurrected body had in some degree been transformed. Just what the change implies he does not state.

Omission of the story of Jesus' birth is notable. Apparently the Gospel narrative is not acceptable to Dr. Garrett. His explanation of the raising of Lazarus is novel, if not convincing. He holds that certain tissues of the body may survive what is termed death, and that Jesus, coming in a full sense of life and vigor, was able to stir these living tissues to the point where Lazarus was revived and able to leave the tomb. And he cites in a footnote Dr. Alexis Carrel's experiment in keeping alive the heart of a chicken as being in some measure analogous.

Dr. Garrett defends "personal experience" as having a legitimate place in one's approach to Deity. Thus he is commonly classed as a mystic. I do not recall another life of Jesus written by a member of the Friends Society. The approach is unusual and the volume is well written. The reader is in no doubt as to the deep Christian spirit of the author. The outstanding features are a distinct literary charm and the development of incidents beyond the Gospel story.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

William Saroyan's first play, "My Heart's in the Highlands," has been published by Harcourt Brace, with a Preface by Harold Clurman, director of the Group Theater.

Oxford is publishing in America Lawrence Hanson's "The Life of S. T. Coleridge." The English edition (Allen & Unwin) was reviewed in these columns on Feb. 8.

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V. SACKVILLE-WEST

Poetic Status Quo

Solitude, by V. Sackville-West. New York: Doubleday Doran. $1.75.

THE POETRY OF V. Sackville-West has possessed, above all else, a Theme. Her work continues in the tradition of the hoary rural English poets. This is not to say that she is imitative of anyone of the great past. Her work bears a close affinity, however, to the kind of poetry called Victorian. The discriminating critic need not be a hopeless modernist to deplore: "But silence meets me; all my prayer is vain," as a faint and dusty echo. Fortunately such phrases are few in this volume.

Miss Sackville-West offers in "Solitude" a rather lengthy narrative poem in which she explores the relation of man to the material earth, his earthbound experience, and his spiritual aspirations. Her conclusions bring little more than the reaction of a sensitive and cultured individual.

As poetry the verse is distinguished by cultivated craftsmanship. To many readers it is likely to sound strangely removed from the present century. Such poetry as this maintains the poetic status quo with old-world grace and distinction.

J. R.

A new volume in the contemporary biography section of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography has been published by James T. White & Company. It includes biographies of 600 American celebrities who are still active, and 300 biographies which appeared in the volume published in 1928 but now obsolete. The contemporary volume series was inaugurated in 1924 to solve the problem of keeping up to date data on living persons in a permanent work of reference. The present volume starts with an extended account of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. A few of the familiar figures treated are Grover Whalen, Henry Ford, David Sarnoff, Helen Hayes, Frederick S. Converse, Paul Whiteman, Kenneth Roberts. Photographs and facsimile signatures accompany many of the biographies and there is extended information about the enterprises in which they are interested.

Appleton-Century is the American publisher of "Ouida," by Yvonne Ffrench. The English edition (Cobden-Sanderson) was reviewed in these columns on July 13, 1938.

Rays of Japan's Sun

The Menacing Sun, by Mona Gardner. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

THE SUN IS an important part of life in southern Asia, a factor which has much to do with every detail of everyday affairs. But it is not that sun to which Mona Gardner refers in the title of her new book, "The Menacing Sun." It is the rising sun of Japan whose rays she has followed into the far parts of eastern countries.

After 12 years in Tokyo, and as a correspondent in Shanghai and Hankow, Miss Gardner started back to the United States by a roundabout route. She was seeing countries about which she had an intense curiosity, but she also was looking for indications of Japan's possible southward expansion and its probable effects.

Miss Gardner found Japan's citizens, engineers, photographers, and look-see men in strange, far-away parts of the jungle. And she attempted to trace their activities among the inert Annanities and Tonkinese, the beauty-loving Cambodians, the up-to-date Siamese, the shy Malayans, the picture-postcard folk of the Netherlands islands, and the restless Indians.

The author has observed with the trained instinct and balanced judgment of the good journalist, and she has written with literary as well as pictorial quality.

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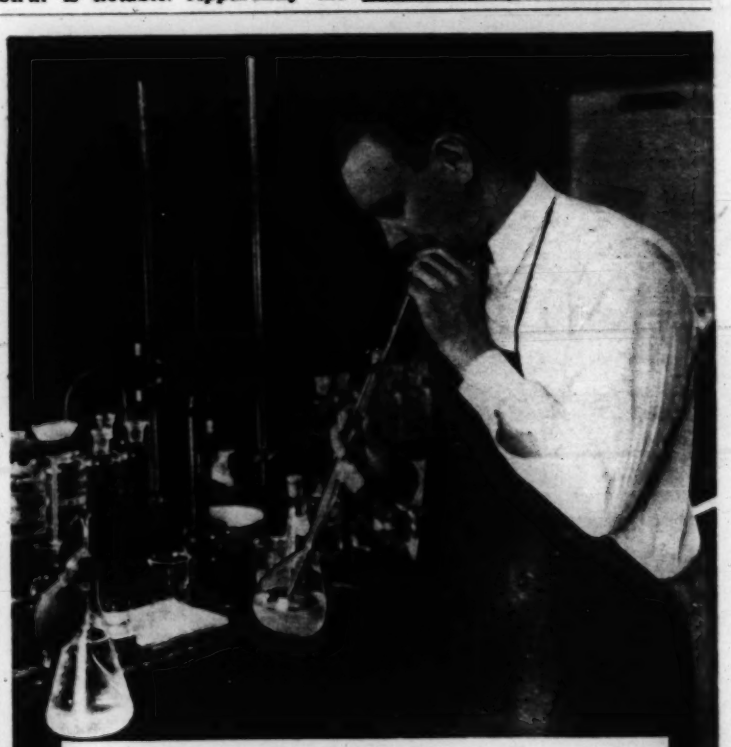

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(Continued from Page 4)

when selecting such longer words, some attention is paid to the printers' frequency table. As many of the letters of the word as possible should be kept within the scope of the familiar pi line of the linotype: E-T-A-O-I-N-S-H-R-D-L-U. This brings into play the so-called "blending consonants," and results in easier filling in, when it comes to the bisecting words.

The profusion of words at the puzzler's command may prove an embarrassment unless he has some systematic plan of sifting and sorting his materials. Crossword-building is a matter of adjustment and readjustment of words. Frequently, it is necessary to change the plans completely after unsuccessful working along a certain line. One may think at the outset that various end letters will be more workable if preceded by a vowel, but repeated trials fail to bring results. A consonant is substituted, thus radically changing the whole scheme of the pattern, and the combination falls readily into place.

* * *

The design also should be laid out so as to dodge as many two- and three-letter words as possible. In this way, one avoids the well-known giveaways, such as EMU, AI, PI, PO, RA, DEE, AND, BUT, and so on. Too many short words also lead to a temptation to ring in abbreviations, which are considered as highly objectionable.

And yet, although one may seek for underlying principles, and formulate rules and regulations, crossword-building, after all, is largely a case of "cut and come again." The right vocable may be a simple dictionary word, or it may be some jawbreaker from an obscure reference, gazetteer, or biographical dictionary.

Various puzzlers' aids have been published, which greatly benefit the maker of crosswords. One of these books lists every word in the English languages up to, and including, those of six letters. These words are grouped under every possible combination of two letters, whether these two letters occur as the first two letters of a six-letter word, the second two letters, or even the first and last letters.

* * *

Thus, for example, under LA, among the six-letter words, will be found all words where the following combination of "LA" appears: LA———, —LA———, ——LA——, ———LA—, ———LA, L———A.

To express this another way, the word LACUNA, for instance, will be found indexed six times, under the following two-letter combinations: LA———, —AC———, ——CU——, ———UN—, ———NA, L———A.

As a further example, suppose that, in filling in the shorter words, a four-letter word is needed which ends in the letters "FA." Reference to this puzzle-makers' aid shows that the choice is limited to four words: ALFA, GUFA, SOFA, and TUFA. To find such words in an ordinary dictionary would mean an almost endless search, ferreting out the terminations of every four-letter word in the book—a stupendous task!

After all the words have been filled in, then come the definitions. These must be brief, since, in most publications, exigencies of space demand this. Humor is good, and tricky and blind definitions not only are permissible, but add zest to the solving. Of late, the popularity of radio quiz programs has led to a tendency to put such definitions into the form of quizzes.

Finally, be certain that all words dovetail correctly, complete words being shown in both directions—horizontal and vertical. It's a demanding task—but, here again it's fun!

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MADAME GENEVIÈVE TABOUIS, FRENCH JOURNALIST — Wide World, London

Working to Build a New World

ONLY ONCE—so it is said in Paris—has the Chancellor of the German Reich mentioned the name of a woman in one of his public speeches. When he did so at the Lustgarten on May 1, it was not with approbation!

"These journalists believe they know everything," he declared, "and Madame Tabouis knows even what is going on in my brain."

Madame Tabouis was inclined to make light of the allegation, but added that, having given ten years to learning the ways of statescraft, intrigue, and finesse, she formed her own opinions.

Madame Tabouis is responsible for a daily article in L'Oeuvre, and articles in other journals. Three times every week she lectures in Paris; every Sunday she lectures in the provinces. Her books include studies of ancient Egypt and Babylonia, and biographies. She plays host to diplomatists in her beautiful apartment in the Place Malesherbes, being closely in touch with men and women who count in Europe and far beyond it.

* * *

Partly her success is due to her upbringing, partly to hard work. The niece of Jules and Paul Cambon, Ambassadors of France to Berlin and London, she breathed the air of diplomacy from childhood. It was natural enough, after she had finished her studies, had married, and had passed through the experiences of the World War in Paris, to work as secretary to her Uncle Jules after his return from Berlin.

She had not intended to be a secretary. But events fascinated her. Statesmen were gathering in Paris for the Peace Conference. Jules Cambon was among them. His niece heard weighty matters of international settlement discussed. She caught the fire of enthusiasm for the building of a new world. When the League of Nations was born she took herself off to Geneva to watch at first hand the unfolding of events.

Letters flew back to her uncle—amusing letters full of the details of adventure. Why, observed M. Cambon in Paris, confine herself to private correspondence? There was a wider public.

Young Madame Tabouis found that two journals, La Petite Gironde and Le Petit Marseillas, were unrepresented in Geneva. She offered her services—"free, if not appreciated"—and began work which ended only in 1938 when the two developed political tendencies of which she disapproved.

Something like 180 diplomatic conferences were held during those years. Madame Tabouis followed the majority of them. She made valuable contacts all over Europe. In 1932, M. Edouard Herriot went to Russia and she went with him. Then the editor of L'Oeuvre, M. Jean Piot, offered her the post of diplomatic correspondent and she accepted.

The other day I talked for an hour with Madame Tabouis in her apartment in Paris, with its green-painted walls, its deep red curtains, its old French furniture, and the long view over the tops of the flowering chestnuts of the Place Malesherbes to the Eiffel Tower in the distance.

I asked her how she came to predict the invasion of Czechoslovakia and how she managed to disclose in advance the terms of the Hoare-Laval pact for the dividing up of Abyssinia.

She sat in a high armchair, one foot tucked beneath her, her sensitive hands moving with every quick turn of her thought. A small, frail creature, with light blue eyes and an almost alarming vivacity of manner.

* * *

Just a matter of deduction, she replied. Throughout Europe, men and women keep her informed. She knows their various abilities and their prejudices and can weigh what lies behind the information they send. A quick balancing, an intuition, and light comes. Events do not contradict themselves, she said. An inevitable line of development presents itself—one can see how things will take shape.

She told me that a love of freedom and a passion for her country came to her with the unfolding of the sad diplomatic story which followed the war. "I saw the people did not understand. French people change quickly—heroic one minute, flighty the next. When ignorant, they prefer to listen to pleasant things—and why not? But events pressed. I wanted them to understand, to grasp what was coming, and so I worked. In France, women who need not work, yet do work, are not greatly loved. But what matter? Something has urged me. I have had to go on."

Breaking into our talk came a telephone call from a London newspaper. Had a promised article been dispatched? Another from a Paris journal in Paris. Madame Tabouis answered. The London article had been sent two hours before. The Paris journal could accept exactly what she sent it. She dictated terms.

One of her secretaries is in attendance at 8:30 every morning. A second takes her place at 3 p. m. At midnight, the first resumes duty, which lasts until 2 a. m. Madame Tabouis sleeps from 2 to 7.

"Is there no leisure at all?" I asked, and in my voice must have been something of incredulity, because she explained quickly that another life goes on beside the life of the diplomat. There is M. Tabouis, the engineer, and there is a young son at the École Polytechnique, and there is Rosine. When Rosine is at home, the carpet is turned back in the wide salon and there is dancing. A gramophone plays. Madame Tabouis wanted to be sure that I understood there was a home life which, as she said, offered relief—such relief. PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

English With a Tootle

Outside the main police station in Tokyo there is posted a large notice for the English-speaking motorists which the Commentator Magazine reports as provoking more mirth than warning. It reads thus:

1. At the first rise of police hand, stop rapidly.

2. Do not pass him by or otherwise disrespect him.

3. When a passenger of the foot hove in sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet at him. Melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage, tootle him with vigor, and express by mouth the warning —Hi! Hi!

4. Beware the wandering horse that he shall not take fright. Do not explode the exhaust box at him. Go soothingly by.

5. Give big space to the festive dog.

6. Go soothingly in the grease mud, as there lurks the skid demon.

7. Avoid entanglement of dog with your wheel spokes.

8. Press the brakes of the foot as you roll round the corner to save collapse and tie-up.

1839 sheets were coarse — and costly!

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. . Adventure

(Continued from Page 3)

"that has shown 'em. Now Americans know how we feel about the King and Queen."

A point similar to that first expressed by "Nobby" made an impression on Mrs. Reidy-Smith. She had known all along that the Canadian tour would be a success and was very gratified when it turned out to be more than just a success, when it proved a triumph. But she wasn't so sure about the American tour. After the first thrill, when the news came through that President Roosevelt's invitation was accepted, Mrs. Reidy-Smith had moments of doubt, renewed whenever she read in the papers of difficulties over such little things as curtsies. Her doubts vanished only when Canada had been traversed and the border reached and it became obvious that the American visit was going to be a joyous occasion.

* * *

"Really, my dear," says Mrs. Reidy-Smith, "at first I felt definitely quite anxious. You know how different it all is over there. Sometimes I think Americans don't understand us. But you know when I saw those wonderful movie news reels I could see that they just loved it all. And they were so natural, my dear, so pleased to greet our dear King and Queen, that it didn't look like a visit abroad."

Mr. Thomas is as cynical as he is sentimental. His views don't often get into the newspaper—only his news. But his opinion is that one of many complex reasons why the British have been so delighted—and he has owned up that he has been delighted himself—with the American-Canadian reception, is that at the back of their minds the British feel that there is a fundamental unity between dissimilar speakers of English and that it is necessary now above all to strengthen this unity.

This may color Mr. Thomas's news, but it is offered for what it is worth. He writes, "Remarkable developments are to result from this tour. Although the temporary reactions expected in America following the dramatic enthusiasm of opinion, Whitehall now takes it for granted that Britain can count on the United States alignment in foreign policy."

On the other hand, Mr. Hailsby, whose words sometimes help to make the news Mr. Thomas writes, was firm in his declared belief that it is unwise to read political import into American happiness. Of the Canadian tour he says it is finally historically significant, since Canadians helped stress in no uncertain way the fundamental unity of the Commonwealth and, indeed, to re-establish the full meaning of that word. He believes that the visit helped Canadians and Britons to understand better what is meant by associations of free and equal subjects under a single King.

* * *

"The generous, spontaneous reception accorded Their Majesties by people and leaders of Canada and the United States has brought a bright ray of friendship to illumine a world too much fear-darkened. It is up to the British to see the tour as a beginning, not as an end."

Mr. Hailsby has the last word. Already there is evidence that his summary is the true one, for one strain runs through the words of all these folk, through the Cockney enthusiasm of "Nobby," through the almost surprised delight of Mrs. Reidy-Smith, through the knowledgeable attitude of Mr. Thomas, and through the weighty deliberations of Mr. Hailsby. This strain is that just as the King and Queen's presences helped bring a new understanding of the British to the North American continent, so the welcome they received and the manner in which it was given have genuinely helped folk back home understand better their friends across the ocean.

Carnegie Institution

HEADS OF THE SABER-TOOTH AND GREAT TRUE CATS
These Two Divisions Predominately Represented the Cat Tribe Among the Bones Taken From the Rancho La Brea Asphalt Deposits

Fossils From Rancho La Brea

BETWEEN ADVANCES of the Great Ice Sheet, some 100,000 years ago, ancestors of the world's great cats, now limited in range to the tropics of Asia and Africa, were wandering America's western plains and ranges. No doubt little would be known of them, though, were it not for a single fossil bed, the tar pits of Rancho La Brea, the world's richest known deposit of perfectly preserved mammalian remains. Today, this area is included in a public park within the city limits of Los Angeles.

Planted to spacious lawns and sub-tropical shrubs, the spot is a favorite local playground, yet here and there one finds substantial fences around black pools where gases from below still bubble through warm tar. At the adjacent museum visitors may see the results of excavations in some of the less active pits.

Since Dr. John C. Merriam, who, in 1906, was professor of palaeontology at the University of California, first began work at the site, the remains of more than 1,000 saber-toothed tigers and a large number of magnificent lion-like creatures, giants of the true cat tribe, have been uncovered.

Present work has been concentrated on studies of the fossils already dug, with the result that Carnegie Institution of Washington again directs attention to this rich area through publication of a memoir, the Felidae (cats) of Rancho La Brea, jointly accomplished by Dr. Merriam, recently retired as president of the Institution, and Chester Stock, palaeontologist at the Los Angeles Museum.

For many millenniums, even down to the present day, oil has been seeping up from hidden sources and forming these surface pools of adhesive, tarry material, fitted to engulf the unwary. The seepage dries and hardens around the outer edges, but remains soft and sticky toward the center.

However, the tar that caused the downfall of these ancient animals also serves to preserve every skeletal element, including even the tiny bones usually lost in fossil remains.

Because of the painstaking labors of technicians with an accurate knowledge of anatomical structure, there exists in Los Angeles Museum the most complete representation of Pleistocene animals yet obtained. In addition to the cats are elephants, camels, primitive horses, bison, mammoths, mastadons, giant ground-living sloths as large as rhinoceroses, gigantic bears differing from every living type, a huge extinct wolf, an eagle-like bird, larger even than the condor, and a multitude of other beasts entirely strange even to those who know most about the animals of the world.

H. B. N.

. . Power for America's Wings

(Continued from Page 2)

air services, as well as by representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. This committee reported to Congress that the facilities at the laboratory at Langley Field were now taxed to capacity, that the site had been developed to its limit, and that it seemed essential that another research center be established on the Pacific Coast in view of the fact that a large share of our aircraft manufacturers have moved their factories to the West during the past few years. Specifically, the Army field at Sunnyvale, Calif., was recommended.

Actually, and compared with the figures which have been mentioned above as America's next year's cost of production, the amount involved is comparatively small, $10,000,000. It will take $4,000,000 this year to start the Sunnyvale project, with another $6,000,000 required to complete it. This awaits congressional action when these words were written.

Further, the question may properly be raised: "Why stop with Sunnyvale?" It seems very likely that the rapidly expanding requirements for the future must involve several additional research centers if America is to keep pace with European research. The value of research as a tool of aeronautical progress cannot be minimized. It is of equal value in peace as well as in war. America has come as far and as fast as it has because the men who have been called upon to design commercial and military aircraft have had at their disposal the results of a high order of fundamental research in aeronautics.

If the United States is expanding design and manufacturing facilities on the scale that has been laid out, it seems only good sense to make a comparative increase in facilities for research. In the long run (and eliminating, of course, any period of actual warfare), it seems very likely that the quality of American aircraft is a more important factor than the quantity of machines on hand.

Shopping Comes to Your Door

Try This Convenient Way to Select Cosmetics and Toiletries in the Comfort of Your Home

By Marilyn Mason

Have you ever stopped to think just how much energy and time you could save by doing part of your shopping right in your own living room? And what kind of shopping could be more important to *you* than the proper selection of cosmetics that help bring out your own feminine loveliness?

Correct Selection Is The Key to Charm

There is one thing you must watch out for in choosing cosmetics. Beware of the wrong colors. Guard against shades of powder, rouge and lipstick which are not becoming to you, and which give you an unnatural "made up" look that detracts from charm.

Your individual type and coloring demand exactly the right color tones in your cosmetics if you are to achieve the most charming effect.

French Women Noted for Beauty

Women of Paris are famous for their beauty. Here is their secret. They have assortments of cosmetics brought to their homes so they may try different shades and fragrances, carefully and in comfortable privacy. Thus they find the one correct combination of beauty aids that perfectly accents their charm and helps to keep them looking lovely.

Avon brings you this method of selecting cosmetics. Avon cosmetics are never sold in stores. They are brought to your home by a friendly, trained representative, who lives in your own community. With scientific charts she helps you find the one combination of cosmetics most perfect for you, without rush, fuss or bother; away from embarrassing crowds.

Avon Products Are Finest Salon Quality

Tested formulas and careful manufacturing methods, plus fifty-three years of skilled experience, make Avon toiletries and cosmetics equal in quality to the most expensive sold anywhere. Avon products are approved by Good Housekeeping and are unconditionally guaranteed. And because large orders for Avon products come in every day from thousands of women in every part of America, the prices of these salon quality beauty aids are extremely reasonable.

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"Have used your products for twenty-five years . . . and know their fine quality very well!"—Mrs. A. G. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Save On Shirts Guild
124 Perry Street Dept. G Troy, N. Y.

Doyen of Costumers

WHETHER YOU LIVE in North Carolina or Saskatchewan, you've probably been in amateur theatricals at one time or another. If you were on the business end and had to produce the necessary "props," you doubtless heard of Hayden Costume Company of Boston. And Hayden's in Boston really means John Mitchell Vine, who for over 50 years has been arbiter of things theatrical for amateur America.

Mr. Vine still puts in full and busy days. Since the first of this year alone, Hayden's has costumed more than 100 Gilbert and Sullivan operas, besides other musicals, pageants, and costume pieces.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Vine ran through the books with me, tracing the productions. There was "The Mikado" for a school in North Carolina; "Patience" and "Ruddigore" had gone to clubs in Pennsylvania; "The Pirates" to a church group in Iowa, and "Pinafore" to Michigan. Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Oklahoma as well depended on Hayden's to supply them with Gilbert and Sullivan material.

A couple of blocks away at the Colonial, the D'Oyly Cartes were holding forth in all the charm of their productions of Gilbert and Sullivan. Mr. Vine admitted that perhaps they had done something to stimulate amateur interest in light opera and to coax a reticent local talent to try its hand at song and dance. But they had been the source of some problems too. When anyone had seen a Gilbert and Sullivan opera as presented by the D'Oyly Carte Company, that became Gilbert and Sullivan to him. If he attempted the matter himself, it must, of course, be in strict accord with the Savoyard tradition: Costumes, settings, paraphernalia must all be D'Oyly Carte—except the cost. That must remain something under $200!

♦ ♦ ♦

But that, says Mr. Vine, is just one of the little matters that you cease to find troubling after 50 years in the business. You develop ways and means and even a technique of surmounting such difficulties. And, if you are at all like him, you still preserve your good humor and your enthusiasm!

The Hayden Costume Company was established by George E. Hayden back in 1868, the year Mr. Vine was born in Liverpool. It was located on Tremont Street, then famous for the old Boston Museum, which made theatrical history in Boston from its establishment in 1841 to its closing in 1903. This Boston Museum, according to its own report, contained "a great variety of natural and artificial curiosities," including paintings, prints, statues, busts, birds, beasts, insects, and reptiles. In addition, it contained a theater with a resident company where the most varied entertainment of farces, melodramas, and vaudeville was daily offered.

Albert E. Rodd Photos

JOHN MITCHELL VINE—Costumer for Half a Century, He Still Preserves His Good Humor and Enthusiasm. The Coat Mr. Vine Wears Is 160 Years Old, Has Been Used in Many Old English Comedies, and Once Belonged to the Boston Museum

Within a few months after John Mitchell Vine arrived by steerage from his native Liverpool, he found himself on the workaday fringe of Boston's fascinating theatrical life, and more or less identified with the Boston Museum.

William Warren's seventieth birthday celebration and Mrs. J. R. Vincent's golden jubilee performance were both events of the past and these genial and much beloved individuals were gone from the scene, but the glory of their departure still cast its glow over things theatrical in Boston.

♦ ♦ ♦

In her later years, Mrs. Vincent, with the help of George P. Raymond, had conducted a costuming business, in addition to acting her roles at the Museum and carrying on her charitable enterprises. It was into his business of renting costumes, which Mr. Raymond had inherited from Mrs. Vincent, that young Mr. Vine was accepted as an assistant. It was then conducted in a basement shop in Pemberton Square under Judge Lowell's law office, near the Boston Museum.

Even then there were amateur groups every bit as ambitious as any today—there were the Harvard "Hasty Pudding" and "Dickey" shows to be costumed regularly—and there were small stock companies working up shows and putting them on the road with rented costumes. Yes, there was work; but there were compensations, too, not the least of which was the entree which Vine had to the Museum through Mr. Raymond's association with Mrs. Vincent.

By 1902, Mr. Vine had come into possession of the Raymond costuming business and had become sufficiently prosperous to buy as well that established by Mr. Hayden. He showed me what he believes to be the sole remaining copy of a brochure on costumes, which he had printed in that year. It advertised his business and gave information regarding period costumes from 300 A. D. down to 1881.

That brochure announced that the Hayden Costume Company was prepared to furnish costumes and uniforms for any and all occasions, regardless of whether you chose to be Chinese mandarin, David Garrick, Lord Chancellor, or Turkish pasha; a shepherdess, Patience, Amy Robsart, or Charlotte Corday.

And just to make certain that you understood that Hayden's had had experience in the costume field, there was an impressive list of plays—only a few from many, to be sure—which it had successfully costumed in the past: "Baron Humbug," "Ingomar," "Camille," "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Lord and Lady Algy," "Held by the Enemy," "The Bohemian Girl," "East Lynne," "Jim, the Penman," "More Than Queen," "Rupert of Hentzau," and "Phroso." There was even a play by Douglas Flattery called "Annie Laurie."

♦ ♦ ♦

I spoke of the number of titles which were altogether unfamiliar. I was assured that they were familiar enough in 1902. "But take 'Annie Laurie,' for instance," said Mr. Vine. "I designed the original costumes for that play, and right now I'm going back to those originals for costumes for a revival of it that is being given soon. Who knows how many more of those grand old plays of 1902 may yet become familiar again?"

And that suggested the complete outfitting of the tercentenary celebration of the First Muster on Boston Common of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts in 1638. That was a made-to-measure job that meant building from the ground up. Mr. Vine was justly proud of that achievement.

And so one thing led to another, and the morning passed in a series of interruptions. Sometimes Mr. Vine would go to the safe to bring out a pair of very rare buckles, or some of the paste jewels from Mrs. Vincent's large collection. Now and then assistants stepped into Mr. Vine's cubbyhole to inquire into details of business in hand. Again, it was a young man from the Copley Theater, calling for an ancient umbrella that was needed in the Federal Theater's production of "Lucy Stone."

That umbrella was a treasure in itself, 125 years old and one of the few remaining originals of those then made in the United States. There was a question as to whether it should be allowed to go out for so long a time. The Dickens Fellowship had had it out once and had returned it promptly and in good condition; but another time it hadn't fared so well. After all, it was one thing which couldn't be replaced. When I left, no decision had been made. J. D.

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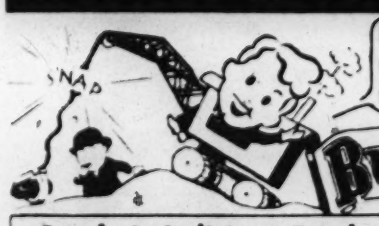

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. . Hague

(Continued from Page 6)

process" clause of the Fifth Amendment.

A reading of the two amendments will reveal that the Fifth is the more absolute and unqualified. ". . . no person," it decrees, "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." It does not say that "no state shall so deprive a person," or that Congress shall not so deprive a person. May it not be presumed that Justices Stone and Reed meant to proclaim that the rights of free speech, assembly and religion are ubiquitous, all-pervading rights that cannot be invaded by Congress, a state, a city or even by another person? If such is the correct interpretation of the Stone-Reed decision, it may go far to illuminate a twilight zone in the Bill of Rights and to extend the individual's immunity from coercion and suppressions from all sources.

Constitutional lawyers are not yet fully agreed on the implications of the Hague case. They are confronted by the confusing and extraordinary fact that the majority decision was split into three parts with Justices Stone and Reed approaching the issue from one angle; Justices Black and Roberts from another and Chief Justice Hughes embracing both of them in some degree. Dissenting opinions can be legally disregarded until they become majority opinions, but, what to do with a divided majority decision!

It is certain, however, that the Hague decision is generally to extend the area and vitality of the Bill of Rights, unless the stress of the Black-Roberts decision upon American citizenship as a prerequisite for enjoying these rights can be used in some future decisions for restrictive onslaughts upon what Justices Reed and Stone might call the "natural rights" of aliens.

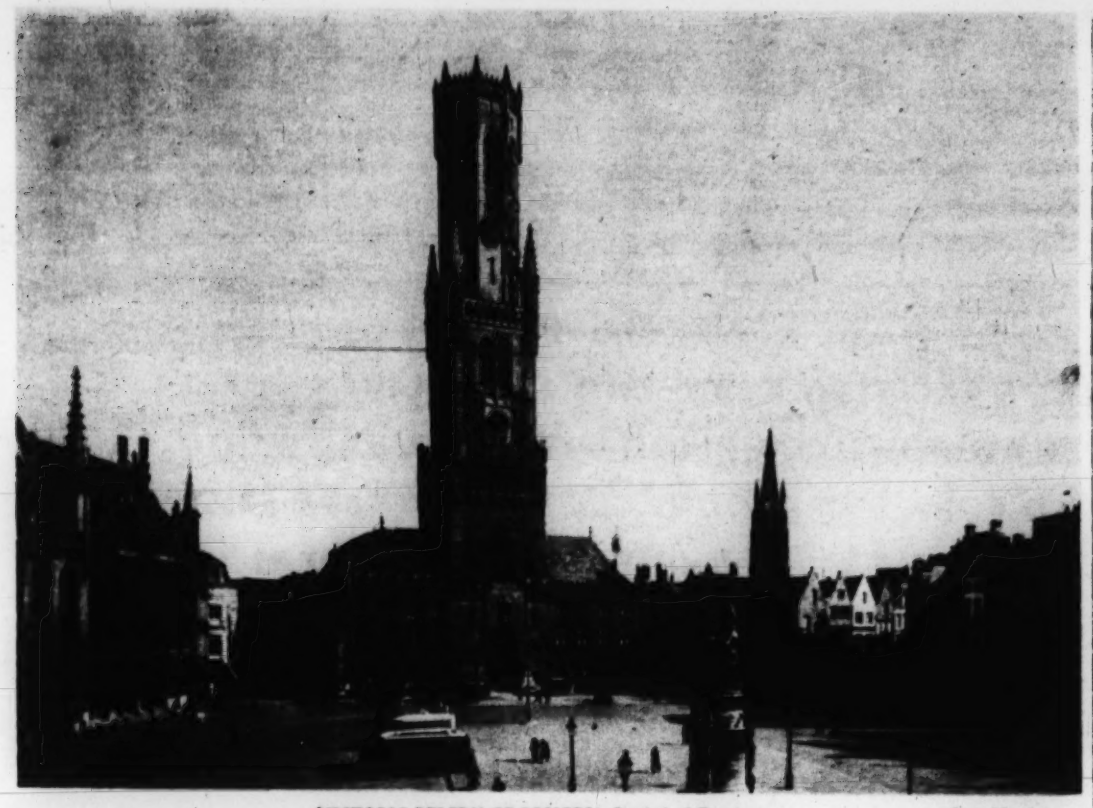
If we try to find a philosophical explanation for the Hague phenomenon, which for a period did unquestionably carry ominous implications for American democracy, we cannot dismiss the fact that Mayor Hague's excessive political power as Democratic Czar of New Jersey enabled him to practice repressive measures and to promote his doctrine. Mayor Hague, like Tweed, Pendergast, Crocker, Murphy and numerous other American political leaders, was a "boss." The political boss is an almost indigenous American institution. Before Fascism was heard of American political bosses through their personal spell-binding powers were acquiring almost dictatorial sway over the processes of democracy. And the extraordinary uses to which Mayor Hague put his political power should be a warning to all Americans that any weakening of democratic processes may pave the way for any man, "scorning the base degrees by which he did ascend," to assume that he can crow, "I am the law."

To See Over Hills

To increase safety on the crests of steep hills, a "third eye" for motorists has been installed on a highway outside of Minneapolis to permit increased sighting distance up to 1,000 feet down the other side of the incline.

The Trafficscope, as the new device is called, consists of a number of long, narrow, glass prisms mounted vertically and suspended from a steel framework over the road. The lenses are so ground as to refract light, the angle of refraction depending on the size of the hill. To reveal the complete perspective, one side of each prism is ground slightly cylindrical, tending to flatten the scene behind the hillcrest without changing the horizontal image.

Motorists approaching the crest from either direction can see not only oncoming cars, but also auto and pedestrian traffic in their own lane over the hill.



HISTORIC BELFRY OF BRUGES—Symbol of Freedom Foto Handel

Bruges Carillon Rings Again

AFTER AN ENFORCED silence of several weeks the carillon in the historic belfry of the ancient city of Bruges, the beauty of which the poet Longfellow so charmingly interpreted, is to ring again.

The woodwork on which the bells are hung has done faithful duty, though exposed to rain, snow, frost, and storm for nearly two centuries, and the city authorities have felt at last compelled to renew the beams. Every morsel of wood is to be replaced, the new material being all perfect oak cut in the forests near Tournai on the estate of the Princess of Ligne. Main beams now placed in position are 25 feet long.

All the work in connection with the reconstruction is being done by artisans skilled in wood and iron craft, and resident in Bruges or its immediate neighborhood. The work was begun early in December last, and will, it is confidently anticipated, be completed in time for the summer visitors from foreign countries to listen to the immortal message of the chimes.

* * *

There were three municipal bells in the belfry that was standing in the year 1300. The largest was rung to call the people to arms, or to proclaim a victory gained, and became known as the bell of triumph. The second bell was rung to call the magistrate to the courts of law, and the third on the occasion of the marriage of notable persons. When the upper, octagonal portion of the belfry was built toward the end of the fifteenth century provision was made to hang bells, and by the year 1536 there were 14 in position, besides the three originally referred to. Others were presented on various occasions, and when renovations were made in the years 1745 to 1748, the bells numbered 47, and these, as promised by the Antwerp master-craftsmen, ring "clear, true, and sweet."

* * *

The belfry was built originally as the symbol of the freedom of Bruges. In this connection the authorities removed from the church of Notre Dame, for which it was cast in the year 1680, the great bell of rejoicing, and had it fixed in a central position in the belfry. This bell, like the ancient bell of triumph, weighs about 6½ tons, and is tolled by the united efforts of four men. It was rung for the first time on receipt of the news of the signing of the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, and is heard nowadays only on very special or solemn occasions.

Longfellow relates the momentous historical events that the chimes recalled to his memory, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the Bruges people proudly claim that it is the soul of Flanders that is voiced in their chimes.

J. A. F.

Over the Editor's Desk

SO WIDELY WERE the interests of the English speaking people engaged by the visit to Canada and the United States of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth that a symposium was clearly in order, reflecting the chief points of view on the event. So comment was invited by telegraph and cable from correspondents in Washington, London and Winnipeg. The London response took the form of four phases of British viewpoint, phases that differed only in surface manifestations. The general tone in England was one of uniform pleasure that the people of the United States responded wholeheartedly to their gracious majesties and that Canadians made the visit an occasion for revealing their loyalty, and a loyalty intensified by sympathetic support of the mother country in a difficult time, a courageous loyalty which manifested itself in hearty confidence.

Aviation Photo
S. PAUL JOHNSTON

S. Paul Johnston, editor of Aviation, responded promptly to our request for a digest of the latest developments in military and naval aviation in the United States. His article reveals that marked progress in the building of new planes and equipment in the United States has been made in recent months, as it has in Canada and England.

Another recent heartening event was the ruling of the United States Supreme Court supporting the plea of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that an injunction be issued against the Mayor of Jersey City restraining him from forbidding the C. I. O. to meet publicly in free assembly. The Court's ruling is so far-reaching in its implications that Alexander Ware's offer of an article on the subject, written as a reporter who is familiar with political affairs in New Jersey, was immediately accepted.

If you are a cross-word puzzle solver you may have wondered how to go about composing them. Everett M. Smith, a member of the Monitor's Boston staff, goes in for puzzles, riddles and conundrums in a big way in his spare time, and is ever casting about for ways to spread interest in his hobby. In this issue of the magazine section Mr. Smith offers a cross-word puzzle, for which the answer will be printed next week, and a partially finished composition which he invites readers to complete to their own satisfaction.

The blockade of Tientsin plainly indicated that something more than a localized incident was transpiring, so William Henry Chamberlin, the Monitor's chief Far Eastern correspondent until recently, was asked to cable from Paris his analysis of the affair, particularly its implications in relation to European power politics.

Television is coming more and more to public attention, however many months off may be anything like a popular rush to buy the new see-as-well-as-hear receivers. Not content with images in monochrome, the pioneering John L. Baird patiently searches for color and the third dimension in his British television laboratory, according to Colonel Kennard, who volunteered the article that appears in this issue. According to Volney D. Hurd, who comments on the film angle of television, an enormous expansion of Hollywood activities may be made possible by the coming of television to popularity. Mr. Hurd, who was formerly radio editor of the Monitor, is now doing general feature writing for the paper.

Violet Sweet Haven, a Washington newspaper writer, describes the rise of the Philippine chromium industry on the basis of a recent visit to Manila and its vicinity.

Letters

Open Letter . .

Mr. Donald Culross Peattie
The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

You will doubtless be pleased to know that someone has followed "to the letter" your gracious admonition, "Put in Your Three Cents' Worth," as published in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor for June 10, 1939.

Due to the gentle forcefulness of your article, three letters are now in the mail. Having written two, could I stint and withhold this one? So I thank you in care of the Monitor, because I also want to thank them for carrying your article.

My thanks takes the form of an open letter, that others who may have missed "Put in Your Three Cents' Worth" may be inspired to read it.

To quote you, your article has "made a friend of a stranger"—I trust this three-cents' worth may do likewise.

JANNIS PARKER
Forest Hills, N. Y.

Not Colorfast

If you had a pet touraco you could not let it bathe often if you wished it to keep its brilliant color. For this bird's color washes off!

The touraco, or plantain eater, lives in Africa, and is a strikingly beautiful bird, with brightly colored plumage. If it gets wet from a heavy rain, the rich crimson color of the wing quills washes out, and it is some time before the quills regain their original color. When captive touracos bathe, the water is tinged with red.

Chemists have found that the red coloring of the quills contains copper. They named this pigment turacin.

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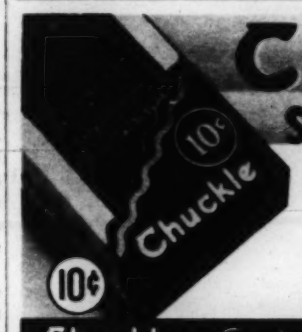

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6. It can be used as an attractive centerpiece for fruit, for nuts; or for buffet service of peanuts, popcorn, or unshelled nuts.